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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,088—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†*	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†*	GANGES	[illegible]	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	806	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†*	GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I.	OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain.
March [illegible]	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 21st — March 7th. — March 21st
April 4th — April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

USTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL — CONTRACT WITH
HE AUSTRIAN — GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
ARQ. ACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, e St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras nd Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 9th, 94.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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CALCUTTA.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

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Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

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Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT...per gal.	12	4	13	12
Do. do. in Casks of about 8 gals. per gal.	12	0	13	8
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET 8 gals. per gal.	11	12	13	4
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals ...per gal.	11	8	13	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEURS Whisky. per gal.	15	0	16	12
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals ...per gal.	14	8	16	4
TREACHER'S OLD IRISH ...per gal.	11	12	13	4
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals...per gal.	11	8	13	0

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	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
TREACHER'S DRY Unsweetened...per gal.	12	8	14	0
Do in small Casks of about 8 gals ...per gal.	12	0	13	8
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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

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A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

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GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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9th WEEK : Continued Changes.

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FOR THE LAST TIME,
The Latest and Immensely Popular Comic Opera,
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UTOPIA Limited ! UTOPIA Limited !!
Or the Flowers of Progress.
Now the Rage in London !

TO MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
A Grand and Attractive Double Bill.
AT 9 P.M.—" A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Descriptive Song.." The Death of Stonewall Jackson."
By MR. HARRY STANLEY.
Song ...." Thy Sentinel am I."
By MR. A. ROYD.
Songs ...." After the Ball" and "Tommy Atkins."
By FANNY STANLEY.
Ballad ....Come Marguerite,
Miss N. De LORME.
An Original Comedietta Entitled,
" THE MASKED BALL "
Characters by
TOMMY EMPSON AND ANGE POTTER,
to be followed by
AT 9-45 P.M.
the Melodious and Successful
Comic Opera, in 2 Acts,
THE VICAR OF BRAY.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.
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PRICES AS USUAL.
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Children, Half-price.

NOTICE.

OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE my PRICES, as noted in the Revised Price List, No. 5, have been RAISED 10 per cent. from THIS DAY.

R. DITMAR,
Late Theodor Knaust,
Lamp Warehouse.

Bombay, 10th February, 1894.

S.S. " EHREUFELS " GENERAL AVERAGE.

DEPOSITORS are hereby informed that the STATEMENT is now COMPLETED, and are requested to immediately apply for the BALANCE of their DEPOSITS DUE to them at our Office.

GLADE & Co.
Agents,
" Hansa " Line of Steamers.

TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at HUTTIKERI, Ankola Taluk, North Kanara, on the 2nd MARCH, 1894.
Hutti Wood Round logs 72, about 46 Tons.
Nana Wood BEN TEAK Do. 189, about 173 Tons.
Firewood, about 195 Tons.
For further particulars address

B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D. Kanara.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TWO EUROPEAN FOREMEN WANTED, with practical experience in Locomotive Workshops; one to take charge at a Running Shed. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem; the other as ASSISTANT FOREMAN, in the Machine Shop at Hubli. Salary Rs. 170. Applications stating age and full particulars of experience, with Copies at Testimonials, should be submitted before the end of the current month.

C. P. WHITCOMBY,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Hubli, 10 February, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF W. B. DECOUREY, ESQ. DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

CASE No. 6 OF 1894.

WHEREAS HORMASJI COWASJI JEHANGIR and DORABJI COWASJI JEHANGIR JASSAWALAS, owners of the firm styled JEHANGIR & Co., at Peshawar, Kabul, Cherat, Rawal Pindi, and Murree, and of the firm styled JEHANGIR FRAMJI & Co., at Bombay, have made application to this Court under Section 344, Civil Procedure Code, to be declared insolvents, notice is hereby given that the said application of the abovenamed persons will be heard at Peshawar on the 1st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st of February, 1894.

W. B. DECOUREY,
District Judge.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers, at the Bath Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 8-30 A.M.

C. C. JAMES, Hon. Secy.,
Breach-Candy Swimming Bath.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS FOR

DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ABBA SOONDERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

CHUNDRUBAI, widow of the said Deceased, and the Sole Executrix named in the Will ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 6th Day of February, 1894.
PETITIONER IN PERSON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMJEE CHAGPAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow and the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of February in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 9th Day of February 1894.
Messrs. LITTLE SMITH NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils.—Apply " C. P." Advertising Dept., " Gazette " Office, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 3, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

THE WHITE CITY OF CANVAS.

20 CAGES OF JUNGLE CELEBRITIES 20

Neither Europe or America can compete

WITH OUR ANIMAL KINGDOM.

THE CIRCUS DEPARTMENT

is the same scale of magnificence, only the best in every line secured.

70 GREAT ARTISTS 70

A SUPERB STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES
Worth a King's Ransom,

The Whole forming an overwhelming organization that will live in the memory of man

AS LONG AS THE WORLD GOES ROUND.

WE DETHRONE ALL PRETENDER AND MANTAIN SUPREMACY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 15TH.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 17TH,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
Doors open at 3 o'clock, to commence at 4 sharp.

Children under 10 years, Half price to all parts of the Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Box of 6 Chairs	20	0	0
Single Seats in Boxes	4	0	0
First platform Chairs	3	0	0
Second platform Chairs	2	0	0
Stalls Carpeted Seats	1	0	0
Gallery (for natives only)	0	0	8

N.B.—No HALF PRICE to EVENING PERFORMANCES.

Doors open every evening at 8 P.M., to commence at 9 sharp.

The HARMSTONS.........................Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE...........................Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS ....Represenitive.
S. REICH.................................Agent.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTORIES.

Uniform with the Indian Textile Journal. (Royal 4to) Price Rs. 5-8, post free.

Containing a list of Factories of every description in India and Burma, descriptive Articles on Indian Industries, Statistical Tables, and details of the Acts and Rules affecting Commerce in the Empire.

To be had at the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ...Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM as from THIS DATE.

HALL, WILSON & Co.

Cocanada, 1st January, 1894.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM at Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam as from THIS DATE.

STUART HALL, & Co.

Vizagapatam, 1st January, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 579,815 MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of Three Patterns to be Delivered at the Company's General Stores Depot Parel.

Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen and Specification with Form of Tender obtained at the General Storekeeper's Office Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed " Tender for Wooden Keys " and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January, 1894.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
AND
LADY LANSDOWNE,

On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the Merits of

LIPTON'S TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, " Warren Hastings."

To Obtain

A GOOD CUP OF TEA,

Buy Only

LIPTON'S TEA,

WHICH IS NOW BEING SOLD

All Over INDIA and the EAST

AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY

LOW PRICES:—

AS. 12 Per lb.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

RE. 1 Per lb.,

Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs.

RE. 1-2 Per lb.

1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Box is taken.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY :—MESSRS TREACHER & Co., LD.

MADRAS :—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

LUCKNOW :—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

RANGOON :—ARTHUR BARNES.

CALCUTTA :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do. :—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA :—Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES :—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris

GEORGE GOULET

By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, " 20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

RS. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,043
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.............................. " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to " Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., " INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....................	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features :—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN

ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY
NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 494, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Press.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Opium Commission, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Departure.—The Nawab Yarwar Hoosein Khan, of Hyderabad, left Bombay, on Saturday, for Hyderabad.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Yacht Club to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct, per extra s.s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 14th instant.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,274, the daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 867.

Disappearance of an Insane Regimental Lascar.—The House Surgeon of the Marine Battalion Hospital has made a report to the police that an insane regimental lascar, named Rajah, aged twenty-five years, escaped from the hospital, at Marine Lines, on Sunday. Enquiries are being made with a view to tracing the man.

Fire.—On Sunday night, a fire broke out in a *jowli* hut, occupied by one Soona Dhakoo, situated at Worli Pacady Road. On an alarm being raised, some townspeople rushed into the hut and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. The fire was caused by a lighted lamp having been placed too close to the side of the hut. The damage is estimated at Rs. 32.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who is a member of the Opium Commission, accompanied by sixty-five followers, carrying seven rifles, seven bayonets, and two swords arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has taken up his residence at Mr. Hormusji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road.

Bombay Natural History Society.—The general meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. "Small Deer," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S. 2. Description of a new Snake found in Travancore by Mr. S. Dighton, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger (Brit. Museum).

Fall off a Verandah.—A Hindu girl, named Dewlie aged five years, while playing on the verandah on the third floor of a house, at Bheady Bazar Road, on Saturday last, accidentaly fell through an opening in the railings of the verandah, on the foot-path below, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining serious internal injuries. The child was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Burglary at Girgaum Road.—Luximon Gunesh Mahajani, a student, residing at Chunam Kiln Road, reported to the police on Sunday, that during his absence at the native theatre on the previous night, the lock on the door of his room was removed and a steel despatch box and a steel travelling trunk, containing a silver watch, a silver *soparee* cutter, two small silver boxes, one silk saree, one silk shawl, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 826-3-0, were stolen.

Band at the Secretariat.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 5-30 till 7-30 p.m. this evening:—

March	Early in the Morning	Faust
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Barcarole	Waldteufel
Pavane	Conte	Vasseur
Reminiscences of R Wagner	Tannhauser	Ham y
Polka	Stefanee	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Lecture on Bacilli.—The third lecture of the season 1893-94, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m. to-day, by Dr. Mancherji Byramji Colah, M.D., on "Bacteria or Bacilli; some useful knowledge regarding them, and their work in Nature." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides of some of the principal disease-producing bacilli, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

Sale Interrupted.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Robinson placed one Shunker Pandoo, an old offender, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a copper *thallee*, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Koosha Mana, a Marwaree Shroff, having his shop at Girgaum Back Road. It appears that early yesterday morning the accused went to the complainant's shop, and seeing nobody about, helped himself with a copper *thallee*, and proceeded to Colsa Mohalla, where he tried to dispose of it at another Marwaree's shop, when he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. The accused against whom stood a register of two previous convictions having admitted the offence was sentenced to undergo eight months' hard labour.

Death from Tetanus.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Soobrali Katherbaig, aged thirty years, a groom in the employ of one Jolokhan, a horse-dealer, residing at Camateepoora. On the 28th ultimo, the deceased was grooming a horse in his master's stable, when he was kicked by the animal, sustaining a wound on the head. Some household remedies were tried, but Soobrali could get no better. On the 8th ultimo tetanus set in and the deceased's jaws were locked up. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where fever came on, tetanus continued in severity, and he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A Stray Dog.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gunner John Richardson, of the Royal Artillery, appeared to answer a charge of stealing a fox terrier belonging to Sergeant W. Rusley. On the 11th instant, the complainant made a report to the police that his dog, a fox-terrier, valued at Rs. 50, was missing. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Wilson went over to the barracks and found that the accused had taken possession of the dog. The Gunner made a statement before the police officer, who charged him with theft. The accused, in his defence, said that he saw the dog basking in the sun. He picked it up and carried it home. He thought it was a stray dog, and took care of it until the owner was found out. As soon as the police inspector came over to his place, he delivered over the dog to him. The Magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that the benefit of doubt might be given to him.

Unfortunate Cart-Drivers.—At the instance of Inspector Butfoy three cart-drivers, named Rama Kanaji, Bhima Hury, and Babaji Rowji were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first two accused being charged with committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 310, belonging to one Patlia Rowji, a cart-driver, residing near Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, and the third accused with receiving and retaining the stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant the complainant missed his box containing, beside the property mentioned in the charge, some brass utensils, from his room. He did not suspect anybody, and did not make a report to the police, but made his own inquiries, when he found the box lying in a corner of the compound. He picked the box up, and on examining it, discovered that it had been broken open and its contents, except one gold nose-ring, eight brass utensels, and Rs. 27-12 in cash were stolen. Every inquiry was made but no clue of the stolen property could be traced, until about 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, when Marootee Satoo, a cart-driver, residing at Wari Bunder, informed the complainant that the third accused, whom he had known to be a very poor man had been spending money very lavishly in a liquor shop. The complainant on the same night communicated the intelligence to the police, and the accused Babaji was immediately taken into custody. After his arrest Babaji made certain statements to the police, implicating the accused Nos. 1 and 2, who were also arrested. The third accused then took the police to a house at Wari Bunder and pointed out a woman, named Bhagoobai, who produced a major portion of the stolen property. Bhagoobai, on being questioned by the police said that Babaji gave her the property for safe custody, saying that it belonged to his sister-in-law, whose whole property was about to be attached by a bailiff from the Small Causes Court. The first two accused stated that they broke open the box and gave the property to the third accused for safe custody. All the accused having admitted the offence were sentenced to undergo a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unvalla, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and R. H. Vincent.

BUDGET TRANSFERS.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the Corporation approve under Section 133 (2) of the Municipal Act, the transfer of Rs. 3,000 from savings in the establishment grant for small-pox and cholera hospitals to the grant for infectious diseases special measures to meet excess on the latter head due to extra expenditure, which had to be incurred on account of the unhealthy condition of the city during the months of May and June last. In support of the motion Dr. Cowasji said that the Health Officer expected that during the months in question a spread of epidemic, and he by the permission of the Commissioner took special measures to check the spread. Medical gentlemen were employed for the purpose, and some expenditure was undergone. On the suggestion of the Commissioner the Standing Committee decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction the transfer, as the grant for small-pox, and cholera hospitals was not expended. The precautionary measures, he was happy to say, checked the spread of diseases, and the threatened epidemic never visited the city.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo seconded the motion.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that on the agenda paper there were about half-a-dozen items where the Corporation was asked to sanction the transfer of an amount from under one head to another. If all those transfers, were submitted to the Corporation for approval and sanction at one time, so that they might have one motion and one speech instead of a dozen motions and as many speeches. If all such similar proposals were placed before the meeting in one motion a great deal of time would be saved.

Dr. Katrak thought that Mr. Hamilton's suggestion if carried out, much time would be saved.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that even if the items were placed before the meeting in one motion the President would have to put them to the vote one after the other. Coming to the question before the meeting, Mr. Wacha remarked that it was not at all businesslike that a grant specially meant for some specific purpose should be spent for quite a different purpose. He also wished to know if the Commissioner had authorized the Health Officer to employ some outsiders to check the spread of a threatened epidemic which never burst out. He submitted that such proposals should not be brought before the Corporation in the way as the present was. He thought that the Commissioner's letter should have been circulated.

The Commissioner replied that as the Health Officer was of opinion that certain special measures should be taken for the prevention of the spread of an epidemic he authorized him to employ medical gentlemen and extra hands as scavengers. Money was spent for the purpose and naturally he recommended the Standing Committee to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to utilise the unexpended grant.

The proposition being put to the meeting was carried.

EXPENDITURE FOR EXPERIMENTS WITH INCINERATORS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the Corporation resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the monthly expenditure of Rs. 699-8-0 to the debit of savings in the grant for labour, scavengering, feed of bullocks, Health Department Budget to meet cost of 20 extra carts for the removal of refuse in connection with the working of Garlick's Incinerators. That as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be also given to the grant of Rs. 700 per mensem to meet the cost of establishment for working the incinerator. The charge for the current year to be met from the saving as above. That the second resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 18th January last, be withdrawn.

It was further resolved, that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated the 27th December, 1893, sanction be given to the erection of a "Silchar" incinerator on Government ground, on the right hand side of old Sewri Road, at a cost Rs. 1,047 (including Royalty), to the debit of savings on the grant for earth for covering cutchra deposits, and (2) to the leasing, on a monthly tenancy from Government, 484 square yards, or there about of ground thereat, for the construction of the incinerator at a rental of 9 pies per square yard per annum (Rs. 22-11-0), to the debit of savings in the contingent grant, Health Department Budget. (12). That the Commissioner be asked to report on the working of the incinerator nine months after its completion.

SCHEME FOR A PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the letter from the Commissioner reporting on the question of converting one of the public tanks into a swimming bath be recorded, and that sanction be now given to the conversion of the Babula tank into a swimming bath, regared being had to certain conditions. That the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure of such sum as might be recommended by the Standing Committee for the purpose of defraying the cost of the scheme for the ensuing year that the Health Officers report of the 25th ultimo be recorded.

Dr. Furdunjee Nusserwanjee Bisnee seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. D. Mody opposed the proposition on the ground that the proposed bath might be a nuisance to the people living in the locality.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas: Mr. President, I like to know if the swimming bath is intended for males or females. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha was of opinion that it was no use throwing away money after experiments, swimming baths, art gallery. Museums, he admitted, were the legitimate functions of a Municipality but they should, he thought, see whether the more important and necesery functions of the Municipality were carried out. They must first satisfy that all the important experiments were made, and the try such half-penny two-penny experiments. No tank in Bombay, he was sure, was in a fit condition to be utilized as a swimming bath.

Dr. Katrak, replying, said that it was not his project but the suggestion originally came from the Health Officer. He presumed that they all knew that unutilised tanks were a source of danger to public health.

The proposition being put to vote was rejected.

DO BULLOCKS REALLY DIE?

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 10171, dated 10th January 1894, as under:—"That as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 21024, dated this day, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 2,590-10 from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department, being the book value of 39 bullocks which died and, which was destroyed during the quarter ending 30th November, 1893."

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the necessary sanction should be given.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the propasition.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha asked who knew whether those bullocks had died or not. (Laughter.) Who could certify that the animals had actually died! It was like the old story told in respect of the Persian and Abyssinian Campaigns, where some of the deed camals, which had been paid for, had afterwards come to life again. (Laughter.) Unless it was vouched for by some responsible authority he would never believe that so many animals died every quarter. The contractors in some way or other made away with those animals, and presented bills for the same. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Carroll: I suggest that the corpses of dead bullocks should be produced to satisfy members that so many bullocks had died. (Laughter.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried, Mr. Wacha being the only dissentient.

LEAKAGE IN THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11016, dated 24th January, 1894, as under:—"That letters Nos. 10856 and 19302, dated 25th August last, and 18th ultimo, with accompaniments from the Commissioner to the Secretary, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to expenditure of Rs. 40,264 for the work of covering the floors of the vaults under the filters of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with 1" of Indian patent stone and repointing the walls up to the springing arches with the same material. The amount to be debited to the provision of Rs. 75,000, entered in the Loan Works Budget for 1893-94, against the head "Further alterations and improvements at Malabar Hill Reservoir."

Dr. Cowasjee, who proposed the sanctioning of the expenditure, and Mr. Carroll, who seconded it, pointed out the saving of water by stopping the leakage in the manner proposed.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha suggested that the Municipal Commissioner might see that excessive rates were not given to the contractors, who charged the Municipality which was their fattest customers, rather too heavily.

The resolution was then agreed to, it being understood that the report was to be furnished to the Corporation after the completion of the work as to the result of the expenditure.

TRANSFERS OF GRANTS.

The Corporation accorded sanction to the transfer of Rs. 2,450 from savings, in the grant for A, Victoria Gardens, section II. feed of animals, to section II, Contingencies to meet excess on the latter head due to the purchase of medicines, instruments, and appliances for the treatment of the animals at the gardens and for the purchase of hose and garden implements. They also resolved to transfer Rs. 600 from savings in Health Department Budget conservancy branch II. labour B, surface drain cleaning, to Municipal Commissioner's office establishment section III, contingencies, &c., and printing, to meet excess on the latter head.

STALL-HOLDERS OF THE BHULESHWAR MARKET.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11015, dated 24th January 1894, as under:—"That letter No. 21917, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that sanction be given to the leasing by the Commissioner for a period of two years, from the trustees of the Pinjrapol, of the ground floor of the Pinjrapol Committee's office building, for occupancy by stall-holders of the Bhuleshwar Market, during the process of pulling down and rebuilding the market, on the following terms:—1. That the rent for the whole of the said ground floor be Rs. 500 per month free and clear of all Municipal rates and taxes, including water and halalkhor rates, which shall be borne by the Municipality (and which will amount to Rs. 77½ per month). 2. That the stalls for the market be erected by the Municipality, and at the expiration of the lease be removed at Municipal expense. 3. That the western and the middle walls of the said Trustees building be removed by the Trustees and re-erected by them at the expiration of the lease at their own expense. 4. That the trustees at their own own expense enclose the western boundary of their building by corrugated iron sheets. "That the rent (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the premises, the removal, re-erection, and repair of stalls (Rs. 2,000), and Municipal taxes (Rs. 930 for one year) be debited to surplus cash balance."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the necessary sanction should be given.

Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai observed that they could not sanction the work from the available balance. They must have a surplus cash balance, and unless they had it, they could not do what was proposed to be done by law.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha suggested that instead of the words "surplus cash balance," the words "unappropriated balances" should be substituted, and it being accepted by Dr. Cowasjee, the resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

THE RECENT MURDER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The evidence in the murder case tried at the recent Sessions disclosed some sad features. The prisoner, only twenty-two years old, was in debt to the extent of Re. 1-8-0 for three months' rent at 8 annas per month, and he was being pressed for payment. He was a friend of the family of the six year-old girl, whose life he took. He was in the house when he saw the ornament, valued at Rs. 3, being placed on the little girl's neck, which no doubt excited his cupidity. The family were Mussalman weavers, a class wretchedly poor, whose occupation has been almost destroyed by the machine looms. The young man took her for a walk, and returned home without her. The next morning she was found drowned in a tank close to his street, minus her necklet, and he was arrested on suspicion. The only evidence against him at the trial was his own confession, in which he had pointed out to the police, the two jeweller's shops, where he had sold the necklet, and his further confession to the Magistrate that he had drowned the poor child by pushing her into the tank. Now had he been a hardened criminal, he would have taken good care not to have pointed out where he had sold the necklet, nor to have confessed anything, in which case the evidence against him would have been nothing, and he would inevitably have got off from want of sufficient evidence to convict. The young fellow by his confession showed that he was not a hardened criminal. Two of the jury were for an acquittal, the remaining seven looking at the confession, and the age of the prisoner, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth. The majority wished by this verdict to save him from being hung, and give him a chance of leading a reformed life. His Lordship, in sentencing him to be hung, said he could see no ground for mercy, as the prisoner had shown none." I ventured to get up and reply, "My Lord, we all stand in need of mercy." Considering the youth and straightforwardness of the prisoner in his confession, I hope the clemency of the Crown will be exercised in commuting his sentence to transportation for life, and that a petition to this effect will be duly forwarded to H. E. the Governor in Council by the prisoner's friends. It is yet another instance of the temptation placed in the way of cupidity, by the reprehensible native habit of putting jewellery upon children too young to take care of themselves. My own feeling is that the prisoner, in a sudden accession of fear that his theft would be found out, pushed her into the water on the impulse of the moment. It was no doubt a dastardly act, but I plead for him that he may be given time for repentance, and to lead a better life in expiation of his crime.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING,
Foreman of the Jury.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

We are desired to state that Messrs. Harmston's Circus will open in Bombay on Thursday evening, instead of Saturday, as formerly announced. The animals and artistes will arrive here by special train this evening, and the first performance, one of great attractiveness will be given next evening, commencing at nine o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—February 13.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchund Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Mothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard

12-92—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Framjee Buxey vs Burjorjee Jehangir Buxey—M N Suklatwalla.

144-92—Chalk, W and S—Anandrao Vithul Varady vs Hariba Tukaram Varady—Payne G and S.

96-92—Nanu and H—Manockjee Eduljee Allbless others vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and others—Nanu and H, and Little—S, N and B.

255-93—Little, S N and B—Sala Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Raughton and B—L S N and B—P, R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

419-93—Framjee and M—Haji Suleman Abdul Wahad vs Sayed Khutbudin Valad Syed Mahomed—Crawford, B and Co.

516-93—Edgelow and G—Hunsraj Ludha and another vs Hussunali Musajee and others.

634-93—In person—Hajarimull Mottajee and other vs Nanabhai Harischandra.

11-94—Nanu and H—Trimbuk Ramchandra—Telang vs Khairaj Tejpal.

Postponed Long Causes.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Manockjee Mody—Nanu and H—Part heard.

223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawfard, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.

586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas D and C.

424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.

508-93—Chalk, W and S—Abdoollabhoy Nanjee vs Karsondas Jairam—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Farran.)
To speak to the Minutes of the order of Reference.

577-93—Shamrao P—Nanabhai and another vs Bhimabai and others—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

656-91—Ardasir, H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Mowlvi Abdul Kadur Jeteker and others—Nanu and H, K D Shroff—Part heard.

291-93—Bhaishunker K—Kessowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B—(For trial of preliminary issued).

399-93—V M Pakvasa for Pauper Harichund Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Ragoba Junardhan Gamankar—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framji and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Amad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbhagwalla and others—In person—For further directions on Commissioner's Special Report.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE APOLLO AND OTHER HOTELS.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

The plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, brought this suit for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and release, dated 14th October, 1889, were not binding on the plaintiff and should be set aside; that an account be taken of the alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant since 1st July, 1881, the plaintiff being willing to allow to the defendant a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels; that the balance in the hands of the defendant, after deducting all proper disbursements, be ascertained; that the partnership constituted by the deed of the 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved by order of the Court; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plantiff stated that in 1877, after the death of his father he purchased three hotels, namely, the Adelphi Hotel situated at Byculla on the premises of Aga Khan, the Adelphi Family Hotel situated at Byculla on the premises of David Sassoon, and the Victoria Hotel in the Fort situated on the premises of the late Dr. Rustomjee Bahadhurjee, and carried on the business of hotel-keeper therein on his own account. The business was managed on the plaintiff's behalf by the defendant, who is the husband of the plaintiff's wife's sister, and the plaintiff had so much confidence in the defendant that he kept the business entirely in the hands of the defendant, and the defendant kept all the books of account, had control of all the cash and made all disbursements. The plaintiff was and is a man weak and irresolute by nature, and not of sufficient mental capacity to manage such a business himself, and was easily influenced by others. In consequence of such influence, the defendant in June, 1881, fraudulently induced the plaintiff, who then had no independent advice on the subject, to sign a document in the Gujrati language, the original of which was in possession of the defendant, which the defendant at the time represented to the plaintiff was a power of attorney from him to the defendant. The defendant continued thereafter to manage the hotel as theretofore, and it was not until February, 1892, when the nature of the deed executed by the plaintiff in August, 1891, was discovered by the plaintiff or his friends that he learnt that it was in fact a deed of partnership, by which the defendant was admitted to a half share in the profits of the business for the term of ten years, and by which it was provided that the defendant was to retain possession of all moneys and assets of the partnership, and that all payments and receipts were to be made by and to him, and that he alone was to make all purchases of things required of the partnership business. The defendant brought no capital in the business. The writing also provided that a sum of Rs. 200 a month was to be drawn by each partner out of the profits of the business, but such sum had not been paid to or drawn by the plaintiff; but from July, 1881, to December, 1887, the plaintiff only received a little over Rs. 10,000, being an average of about Rs. 132 a month, while the defendant had wrongfully debited him with sums amounting to Rs. 15,000 and upward from January, 1888, to December, 1888, the plaintiffs received Rs. 150 a month only from January 1889 to August, 90, he only received Rs. 177 together with another sum of Rs. 300, from September, 1890, to March 1891, nothing was paid to the plaintiff from April 189 to September 1891 Rs. 150 a month were paid to the plaintiff. It was further provided in the writing that an account of the profit and loss of the busines was to be made up at the end of every twelve months and signed by the parties thereto, and any balance of profit appearing by such accounts was to be divided between the plaintiff and defendant. No such account had ever been made up or signed by either the plaintiffs or the defendant at any time, nor had any sum been divided between them. Nevertheless, the defendant fraudulently induced the plaintiff to sign a document on the 14th October, 1889, (the original of which is in the possession of the defendant) whereby the latter was incorrectly made to acknowledge that the accounts had been made up and adjusted between the plaintiff and the defendant. In 1884, by the advice of the defendant, who still had the whole of the business under his sole control, the Adelphi Family Hotel was abandoned, and in 1885 the Victoria Family Hotel was opened in the Fort on the premises of Eduljee Merwanjee, and in 1887 the Apollo Hotel in the Fort was opened out of profits which had been made in the business, and most of the furniture out of the Adelphi Hotel was moved there, and subsequently in 1889 the Apollo Family Hotel and Victoria Family Hotel was opened, and the Victoria Hotel and Vitoria Family Hotal were abandoned in the year 1891. Shortly after the expiration of the term of ten years mentioned in the Gujrati writing, the defendant expressed a wish that the plaintiff should execute a document in the English language which the defendant fraudulently told the plaintiff was his will, which was to be read over to him by an interpreter of the High Court, and that he should quielty hear and assent to all that the interpreter read to him and thereafter sign the document quietly and make no remarks about it. The plaintiff accordingly, acting under the fraudulent representations and influence of the defendant and relying entirely upon him did on the 24th of August, 1891 sign a document, which was in the possession of the defendant. The document was prepared by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the solicitors for the defendant, and no draft thereof was ever sent or shown to the plaintiff, nor did the plaintiff, except as mentioned before know what document he was going execute, nor had the plaintiff any independent advice about the same. By the deed the previous partnerships was continued for a further term of ten years, and the defendant was not merely continued as a partner in the profits of the concern, but it was declared that he was also entitled to a half share in the leases of the three hotels, and in the stock in trade and furniture therein. The deed further contained a mutual release by the parties thereto in respect of all transactions under the Gujrati writing of 1881, although no accounts were made up and adjusted at the expiry of the term fixed by the writing. The deed also acknowledged that there was then a debit due by the partnership of Rs. 30,000 or thereabouts in respect of which the plaintiff was never consulted, and of the correctness of which the plaintiff knew nothing. Since the execution of the deed, the defendant had continued in sole management of the business of the hotel, and had entirely excluded and still excludes the plaintiff from such management. The servants of the hotel considered themselves the servants of the defendant and refused to obey any orders of the plaintiff. Among the property belonging to the hotel were a number of carriages and horses which the defendant used for his own pleasure when they were not required for hotel work, but he did not allow the plaintiff to make such use of any of such carriages and horses, and from the behaviour of the servants, had apparently given orders to them that they were not to permit the plaintiff to use them. Further, although the defendant had had ample funds in his handi, be had omitted to pay the rent of the Adelphi hotel and the Municipal water bills and the partnership was exposed to the risk of being sued for the same and the property of the partnership in the hotel was liable to be distrained for the rent. Further, under that deed, the plaintiff was entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 200 a month from the partnership funds, but the defendant had not allowed the plaintiff to receive the same, but in the month of September, 1891, paid the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 150, and since then had been paying the plaintiff the sum of Rs 2-5-0 a day only for bazaar expenses, and supplying him with firewood, rice, sugar, and tea from the hotel stores. The documents were made up and adjusted by and between the plaintiff and defendant at the end of the year, 1891, as required by the deed, and the defendant had not hitherto offered to make up such accounts, nor did he offer to show any of the accounts of the hotel business to the plaintiff until after disputes had arisen between the plaintiff and the defendant nor as far as the plaintiff was aware had defendant, made up any such account in any book. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the partnership deeds or writings, dated respectively the 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and the alleged adjustment of accounts and release dated the 14th October, 1889, be declared to be not binding on the plaintiff and be set aside, &c.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that he did not assist in the management of the hotels until some two years after their purchase, and did not keep the business entirely in his hands. He did not keep the books of accounts and had not control of all the cash, and did not make all disbursements as alleged. The plaintiff executed the agreement in question with full knowledge and understanding of its contents, and thereafter the parties carried on the partnership without question under the agreement for the term thereof. The plaintiff was conversont with the Gujrati language, and had abundance of independent advice before executing the agreement. The defendant managed the Victoria Hotel, while the plaintiff managed the hotels at Byculla. He did not bring capital into the business, but at the date of the agreement had a claim against the plaintiff for remuneration for his service previously rendered. The allegations made by the plaintiff about discoveries made in 1892 were absolutely false. The defendant said that as the books for the greater part of the period referred to were with the plaintiff, he was unable to check the correctness of the figures given. The plaintiff made no reference to the facts that he and his family lived rent-free in one of the bungalows in the hotel premises at Byculla, and had a free table and the free use of the hotel servants and carriages, and further that the plaintiff used to draw monies from the Bank by cheques payable to himself. The defendant denied that he had ever taken to himself any monies in excess of his share. The accounts were from time to time adjusted and signed by the plaintiff and defendant. Such adjustments were entered in a book which always remained and still was in the plaintiff's custody. The plaintiff's wife having quarrelled with the defendant he (the defendant) desired to have the release executed by the plaintiff and given to him. The defendant did not fraudulently induce the plaintiff to execute the same, but the plaintiff executed the release with the full knowledge and understanding of its contents, and after satisfying himself that the statements in the release were correct. The allegations made by the plaintiff to the effect that the defendant had the whole of the business under his control was false, inasmuch as the Byculla hotels were under the plaintiff's sole management. The Adelphi Faunly Hotel was abandoned, because it was a losing concern. The plaintiff took part in and approved of what was done in the way of abandonment of hotels and opening of new ones. The Adelphi Hotel at Byculla ought to have been abandoned, but in deference to the wishes of the plaintiff's wife, that course was not taken. Most of the furniture of the Adelphi Hotel was not moved to the Apollo Hotel, but only two billiard tables and a few small articles. The defendant said that not only the Apollo Hotel, but the Victoria Family Hotel also was opened out of profits. New furniture (also out of profits) was made from the Apollo Hotel, the Adelphi Hotel and the Victoria Family Hotel. The defendant himself wished to discontinue the partnership at the end of the first term of ten years, and required considerable pressure to induce him to enter into a new agreement with the plaintiff. The plaintiff had abundance of independent advice and executed the agreement with full knowledge and understanding of its contents, and in no way relying upon the defendant. Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee were not solicitors for the defendant, but for both parties, and the plaintiff not only took away the draft thereof for approval before executing the agreement, but also took part in discussions as to the details of the agreement. The contents and provisions in the agreement were perfectly fair to the plaintiff, and were thoroughly known to and understood by the plaintiff before execution thereof. The accounts also had been carefully gone through notwithstanding the false allegation to the contrary. The plaintiff knew well all about the debt of Rs. 30,000 contracted for the purpose of erecting additional buildings. The agreement was presented for registration on the 3rd December, 1891, and not as stated by the plaintiff. The defendant denied that the family of the plaintiff had in the meantime made any discoveries as alleged, and said that there was nothing for them to discover, as the previous transactions were well known to all concerned therein. The plaintiff had never demanded an allowance, and had never been refused anything he was entitled to. The defendant did not pay the plaintiff's bazaar expenses as stated, but the plaintiff withdrew the sums he referred to or other sums from the moneys of the Adelphi Hotel. He had also received or drawn other monies than those stated, and had had free living at the hotel. It was true that the accounts were not made up at the end of 1891, but the reason was that the plaintiff left Bombay in December 1891, and did not return till March 1892, leaving no address where he could be found during such inteveral. The plaintiff never asked to have the accounts made up. Inspection was at once given to the plaintiff's solicitors when the same was asked for. Under these circumstances the defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to tany of the relief claimed by him. He said, however, that after these false charges against him he could no longer have any confidence in the plaintiff, and should be glad to have a dissolution of partnership, and prayed that a decree to that effect might be passed, and that proper accounts should be taken of the partnership from the date of the new partnership, the plaintiff and defendant each accounting for the management of the respective parts of the business carried on by them, and that the partnership should be wound up by the Court in the usual way.

Mr. Viccajee opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff, stating that the deeds and agreements in question were not executed in such a manner that the plaintiff could understand the nature and effect of them. There was no adjustment of accounts save that which was invented for the purpose of the case. The plaintiff being a man of weak intellect, the onus ought to lie on the defendant to show that the several documents in question had been executed without any undue pressure being brought to bear on the plantiff.

Mr. Scott then read the 'bene esse' examination of Dr. Langley and Dr. Dadabhai Cursetjee Ravitna, who were both of opinion that the plaintiff was a man of weak intellect and was not able to appreciate the nature and effect of legal documents. He could be easily persuaded and brought under another man's control. The latter witness, who is a relation of the plaintiff, in cross-examination had stated that he did not think that it was the defendant who had stopped the allowance given to him by the plaintiff.

Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, examined by Mr. Scott, said that he had known the plaintiff for the last twenty years as a man of weak intellect. He sometimes treated the plaintiff professionally, and sometimes met him as a friend during that period. In consultation with Dr. Langley and Dr. Sidney Smith, he examined the plaintiff in November 1891 and he came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was a man of weak intellect and considerably below the average intelligence. He could not concentrate his thoughts on any one particular subject, and could not quite express himself well. The witness could judge from the plaintiffs general character that he was a man who was liable to be easily influenced by others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said that he had not examined the plaintiff for seven, eight or ten years before November 1891.

Mr. Lang: Will you please tell us what particular question or questions put by you to the plaintiff led you to suppose that he was not capable of judging for himself.

The witness: I do not now remember the questions I put to him at the time. I remember, however, one instance in which I asked him reading from a Gujrati news-paper something about the current topic of the day.

What was the current topic?—I do not now remember.

And it was from that that you judged that he was a man of weak intellect?—Yes.

You do not know what the current topic was, whether it was the Opium Commission or the Currency Question? (Laughter.) I do not remember the topic now. What the plaintiff said was that he minded his own business and did not read the newspapers.

Do you consider a man to be of a weak intellect because he does not read the newspapers?—His replies were "Yes Sir," and nothing more. Plaintiff is not a perfect English scholar.

Witness, continuing, said that he was not aware until about a few months ago that the wife of the plaintiff had been during the last four or five years getting her husband to quarrel with the defendant. He could not form any opinion that a man, who had been resisting his wife for the last four or five years, was a man who could easily be led or controlled. Whenever he went to the Adelphi Hotel, he saw the plaintiff moving about the hotel, but not looking much after the business of the hotel.

Dr. Sidney Smith, examined by Mr. Scott, said that he had known the plaintiff for the last twenty-five years. He had never seen him professionally except in November, 1891, in the rooms of Dr. Langley. The plaintiff was a weak-minded man, and was not able to talk intelligently to him. He put a few questions to the plaintiff, to which he gave silly answers. His impression was that the plaintiff was a man who could be easily influenced by others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said that to the different questions put by him to the plaintiff, the latter said, "Yes, by your honour's favour".

Don't you remember that old Mr. Pallonjee of the Adelphi Hotel used a similar expression?—Yes, it was a very common expression with him.

You would not have called old Pallonjee a man of weak intellect, would you?—No.

That is the only reason you say he could not talk to you intelligently?—I do not now remember what questions I put to him on the occasion. His answers given to me were silly and not to the point. His spoke to me in English, which he speaks somewhat imperfectly.

Don't you think that if you had talked to him in the Gujerati language, he would have given you more intelligent answers?—I cannot say.

Witness, continuing, said that the plaintiff in reply to his question said he was all right, and then immediately after he said he was very ill and wanted water.

Don't you think that the presence of doctors made him feel the want of water? (Laughter). I don't know why he should. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness further stated that a paragraph from some tale in a book was read out to the plaintiff which he apparently did not understand. He met by appointment to examine the plaintiff. His fees were paid by Dr. Langley at whose office the consultation took place. He was employed on behalf of the plaintiff and not the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanji Furdoonjee, a Municipal pensioner, knew the plaintiff Cowasjee. He had no intelligence. Witness did not know if he was much imfluenced by the people of late.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: Witness did not know if Cowasjee had any partners.

Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, and Assistant Collectof of Salt Revenue, knew the plaintiff for the lasr twenty years, but had seen very little of him for the last fourteen years. His intelligence was much below the average. Witness could not mention any instances in illustration.

Awabai, wife of the plaintiff, said she was married to him in 1861. Defendant was her sister's husband. Defendant was in Bombay when her father-in-law Pallonjee died. So far as she had known her husband he was of a weak mind easily influnced by others. At the time of his death, her father-in-law left several hotels and a deal of property. Soon after his death, her husband came under the influence of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. Pallonjee died on the 26th February, 1876. Witness knew the nature of the agreement her husband entered into with Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. They took a lease of the premises of the Adelphi Hotel. In the same year, a suit was filed against Dadabhoy. There was an administration suit filed by Dhanbaiji, daughter of Pallonjee, against her brother, the plaintiff. Under that suit the hotels of Pallonjee were advertised for sale, and plaintiff purchased them for Rs. 59,760, and also passed a promissory note for Rs. 12,000. The defendant assisted the plaintiff in the suit against Dadabhoy. The Adelphi Hotels were carried on without interruption, and the defendant managed them after the suit against Dadabhai on a salary of Rs. 150 a month. Defendant had no property of his own. He continued manager until the execution of the agreement of June 1881. Witness had no knowledge of this agreement, and her husband did not tell her of it, although she lived with him on the hotel premises. She first heard of it in 1891, up to which time she believed defendant to be a manager only. The Victoria Family Potel was opened in 1884 or 1885, and the defendant looked to the management of the Adelphi and the Victoria Family Hotels. The Apollo Hotel was open in 1887 and it was also managed by the defendant.

The Victoria Family Hotel was abandoned about September 1891, and the Victora Hotel two months later. Defendant used to stay all day at the Apollo Hotel and used to visit the Adelphi Hotel every third on fourth day in the evening. The defendants son, in the absence of his father, used to manage the Adelphi. Defendant turned witness out of the Adelphi on the 10th October 1889. Plaintiff was living with defendant at the time at the Apollo and the Adelphi Hotels, and was completly under the defendants influence Witness and her eight children and her son-in-law were turned out in the presence of the plaintiff who did not interfere. Witness went and stayed at her father's house for a year and a half. Plaintiff stayed with the defendant. Witness afterwards took plaintiff who was ill, to Jamnagar for treatment. During her absence from Bombay a summons was affixed to the door of her residence. On her return to Bombay she went to her solicitor. Witness had heard thrt her husband had executed a release soon after she was turned out of the Adelphi Hotel.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lang, witness said she did not know at the time of certain Police Court proceedings that her husband was to renew an agreement with the defendant as his partner. Mr. Ravitna did not tell her any such thing. She had no distinct recollection but thought he did not tell her so.

Dhunbaijee sister of the plaintiff, said her brother was of weak intellect and she and her relatives had filed a suit against him in the High Court on the ground of incompetence to administer the estate of Palloujee Pestonjee. A decree of partition was obtained in that suit, and the property being sold the hotels were purbhased on the plaintiff's account. The defendant was afterwards appointed manager of the hotes on a salary of Rs. 150 per mension. Witness never heard that the defendant was a partner in the concerns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said she had personal knowbdge that defendant was engaged as manager for the plaintiff on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, plaintiffs wife proposed the terms, and the defendant accepted them.

Cowasjee Pallonjee, the plaintiff, said he had brought this suit against the defendant. He did not remember the year in which his father died. He was the proprictor of the Adelphi, the Adelphi Family and the Victoria Hotels. Witness did not assist his father in the management of the hotels, but other persons did. After his father's death witness was involved in disputes about the hotels with Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. (Is shown an agreement with Dadabhoy.) The signature to the document was the witness's, but he knew nothing of the contents. Another document, a deed of assignment, was also obtained from witness by Dadabhoy. A suit was afterwards brought to have those documents set aside; and the defendant at first assisted witness in the suits. After the death of witness's father, he appointed the defendant as his manager. He drew Rs. 150 a month for his services as such manager. Witness had great confidence in him, because he assured him that he would always promote his interests. So without reading the documents, witness signed them as required by the defendant. Witness never took defendant as his partner in any of the hotels.

At this stage, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sir Chamrajevedra Wadiar, G.C.S.I., arrived by special train this morning, at 10-30 (local time) at the Victoria Terminus. The Maharaja was accompanied by all the members of his family, H. H. the Maharanee, the two Princes and three Princesses, Prince Basarappa, the Durbar Buxee, Colonel Campbell, the private secretary, and one hundred and fifty followers. His Highness looked in good health, and stated he was not tired by his long journey. His Highness' personal friends were present on the platform to receive him, including R. B. Bhaskarao B. Pitale, Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund, Whiteley, the tutor to the heir-apparent; Narayan Row, Under-Secretary to the Mysore Government, Damodarrao Balcrishnajee, Vamonrao Damodarjee, Anundrao Vinayek, Balcrushnajee Bhaskarrao Pitale, Balpandurang, Nathram Damodarjee, and N. M. Javeri. On alighting from his saloon he shook hands with those present. After spending a few minutes in conversation with Mr. B. Pitale and others his Highness and his son drove to their temporary residence here, in Mabaluxmee Warden Road. His Highness will remain here for about two weeks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Nedjed 1,692 tons, Captain J B Crawford sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo

The B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23rd January) with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The s s Burdon, 1,961 tons Captain W Edwards, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Grimsby, (10th January) with a cargo of 3,540 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The ship Queen of Scots, 1,374 tons, Captian J Lamb, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Rio de Janeiro, (11th October) with a cargo of 50,800 cases Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kattiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Stany, Mr B McMullen Mr M Shapoorjee and 68 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Aden, Feb 6.
	Maria Valerie (s)	Costanzo	Trieste, Jan 21.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, Jan 23.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Brown	Bushire, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Nedjed (s)	Crawford	Marseilles.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for Aden.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 12.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall s—125 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 160 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 675 cwts linseed, P Jairam; 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 215 cwts lang and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,056 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co; 2,346 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha; 440 bales cotton waste and 60 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 bales wool, M Cassombhoy; 7 bales wool and 84 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 95 bales wool, B Hurbham; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 535 bales cotton fly and 95 bales twist waste, T Jeewraj; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 310 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 215 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton fly, R R Parakh and Co.

Australia s—36 bales wool, R Dhanjee; 13 bales wool, N Nanjee.

Sutlej s—45 bales wool and 62 bales goat hair, H M Aba.

For London.

Rome s—150 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 615 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

For Antwerp.

Florida s—361 cwts castorseed, E D Sasson and Co; 1,615 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Havre.

St Enock s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

For Dunkirk.

Arthur Head s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 17 cwts marjadu stone, E Abdoolabhoy; 100 bales cotton, E D Sasson and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sheikh s—22,599 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Australia s—2 pots Rosa oil, K K Patel; 11 cases indigo, Ghella Cullianjee.

For Barcelona.

Idar s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Idar s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Port Said.

Australia s—50 bales hides, H M E and M Jaffer.

For Pheladelphia.

Australia s—506 cwts penugreeseed, H Ballantine.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—37 cwts kismiss, 90 cwts hysabole, 75 cwts ooplete 75 cwts fennelseeds, 175 cwts raisins, and 7 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo; 35 cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 62 cwts cloves, 45 cwts, gum, 12 cwts horns, and 2 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 155 cases opium, The P and O Co; 160 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; and 67 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Lady, from a LADY TEACHER, Lessons in English and Piano. Address "A. M.," care of this paper.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW will NOT BE HELD this year, owing to an outbreak of Cattle Disease in parts of this District.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, H. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Most comfortable Hotel in the Station, next to the Post and Telegraph Office and the Club. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores. Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

CRUETS!! A Sample Collection of very Fancy Cruets with 3, 4 and 5 Bots., China and Glass at Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, 2 and 2-8 each.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, H. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1897.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOOP IRON SCALE, WEIGHTS, OLD GUNNY BAGS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bharmull Bhojraj, Dosa Uswal, Vania Sha, and others, traded under the name of Bharmull Bhojraj and Company, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m., in the first Pasta Lane, at Lower Colaba; consisting old gunny bags, hoop iron weights, scale, &c.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, FLANNEL, SILK GHATPOTE, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Huridas Veerjee, traded under the name of Runchoro Jagari an adjudged insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets, near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries silk bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white dupetas, long cloth jacconnets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, purmatta, night caps, khun cloth, coloured jacconets, iron treasury safe, mehta boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m. respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station at Worlee—

At Carnac Bunder, at 3 p.m.

One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigam.

Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 16 nominal H. P. with Donkey pump.

At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 p.m.

Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co. Blacburn; two double acting pumps to each engine; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler, 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with two flues attached to the boilers is a Green's patent fuel economizer also one 18 centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co. London.

For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 13, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE SLABS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21—
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
per s. s. "Ehrenfels."
An invoice containing 92 pieces Carrara marble slabs, polished, round, oval, and octagonal, of various sizes. Will sell off one piece at a time to suit convenience of the purchasers.

SALE OF LINSEED OIL.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Medow Street, No. 21.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
Per s. s. Munroe.
S. & Co. 200 drums, each 5 gallon genuine double B. D. & Co. boiled linseed oil.
The above oil is very superior and of best quality will sell off in small lots to close account.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, February 13, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

THE market advices conveyed by Reuter's telegrams of Saturday were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and are the latest to hand; but an "extra" was issued this afternoon to the effect that the Secretary of State for India is resolved to adhere to the selling of his Council Bills at what he calls the market rate, and at the same time will not consent to an import duty on Silver with a view to supporting the rupee, which is having a further unsettling influence on business all round.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	1,10,447
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	9,05,385
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	2,31,758
Government Securities	Dec.	"	4,03,296
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Dec.	"	75,745
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	5,17,815
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	78,499
Cash	Inc.	"	18,55,489

Following the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday in view of increasing tightness in the open market, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 18¼ lakhs, at 130¼ lakhs, all the items in the Return which go to moderate the movement in the trade demand for Money, showing a falling off in that direction. The addition to the Bank's balance, however, during the past week has been due only in part to a curtailment of trade requirements, which accounts for only 8¼ lakhs of the increase, the remainder being the result of an addition to Public Deposits at the Bank's branches, somewhat reduced by a falling off at the head office, and the further realization of Government Securities.

COTTON.—A moderate business, aggregating 2,850 bales has been reported to-day; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have contracted for 250 bales of "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 224-5; and they have bought 900 ready Bengal, at Rs. 159-75; and 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 176-8; while the Mills have taken 400 bales of ready new Cotton, say 200 Akola, at Rs. 185; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 168; and 50 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191, and Bilimora, at Rs. 172; and of old stuff, 600 bales, made up of 250 Oojein, at Rs. 171; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 109; 100 Compta, at Rs. 165; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 157-64 per candy.

Thirty-five cents more rain in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle are reported by this morning's official telegrams, and it still looked like rain in that district; while it was cloudy and unseasonable at Agra in the same circle. It was also cloudy, but without rain, in the Verumgaum district of the Dhollera circle: but otherwise the weather had become bright and seasonable over the whole of the Cotton area. The crop in the Bhownugger district had been harvested, and arrivals were 100 docras daily.

WHEAT is unchanged in value for all descriptions, and only a small export business has been done again to-day; but the tone of the market remains steady.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, though in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	6,612	bales.
Wheat................................	9,695	cwts.
Linseed	20,280	"
Rapeseed	9,955	"
Gingelly.............................	7,009	"
Groundnuts	19,818	"
Castorseed.........................	712	"
Rice....................................	12,408	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but the market closes weak, with tonnage offering at 18s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. per ton, for April-June shipment to favourite ports.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 1 7/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for Demand, and gradually rose to 1s. 1 15-16d., a considerable business being reported with the bullion dealers, as cover for what they sold on Friday and Saturday, and a fair amount was also taken by legitimate traders. Merchants' Bills also were reported to have been sold again to-day to a considerable extent, rates remaining firm until the afternoon; when the extra above referred to came out with the result that the Secretary of State has again succeeded in dispelling the little confidence that was beginning to gain ground, and, at the close, there were again no forward sellers amongst the Banks, and the market closed demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...		1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·48.	"

With forward quotations nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling at 100 5-8 for Fours for Money, and 100¾ for Account, and early business was booked for the settlement at 100¾, and later on at 101, the rate declining, however, afterwards to 100 13-16. Later again, when the "extra" above referred to was out, speculators began to bear the market heavily, and 100 9-16 became the quotation for the 2nd March. The cash price for Fours left off at 100¼; 99 being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been inanimate, and the only changes we have to repeat this evening are a decline of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit Mill shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 10, compared with the statement of February 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 3. Rs.	Feb. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	42,81.594	41,71,147
Do. do. at Branches	37,05,011	46,10,395
Other Deposits	2,66,67,203	2,68,98,961
Post Bills	9,123	4,661
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,00,622	27,14,342
Rs. ..	5,17,13,853	5,27,49,507
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	97,87,106	93,83,810
Cash Credits on do. do.	65,36,324	67,91,836
Loans do. do. do.	61,36,595	60,60,850
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,14,340	1,67,96,515
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps &c.	21,841	21,829
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	3,12,668	2,31,169
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,12,030	1,30,67,519
Rs. ..	5,17,13,853	5,27,49,507

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey				..	
Teheran	12	7	14 a.m.	...	25
Suez	12	2	45 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	..	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras.............	1	6	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 27th January, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,442	49,060	..	6,618	15,623	...
Goods	73,060	64,893	8,167	..	25,169	...
Other earnings	7,968	9,475	...	1,507	...	3,361
Total for week	1,23,470	1,23,428	42	..	...	...
Aggregate ..	4,76,963	4,39,535	...	..	37,428	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—HOLTTUM—January 17, at the Church of St Nicholas-at-Wade, Surg Capt E Harold Brown MD, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, to Maud Bedford, only daughter of G B Holttum, Esq., of Evernden House, St Nicholas-at-Wade, Birchington, Thanet.

HARRIS—ANSTEE—January 18, at Hongkong, Alfred Herschell Harris, Chinese Imperial Customs, son of the late G A Harris, Madras Civil Service, of Belmont, Weston-Super-Mare, to Suzanne Amelie, eldest daughter of E B Anstee, Devizes.

PHILLIPPS—WATSON—January 18, at St Mary's, Shewsbury, William Walter Graham Phillipps, son of the late R Phillipps, Esq, Bombay Civil Service, to Flawrence Mary, only child of J Watson, Esqr., of Berwick House, near Shrewsbury.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—January 19, at Cannes, Elizabeth, wife of Gen Crawford T Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps.

FOORD—January 6, at sea, Alfred Mentague Foord, of the Madras P W D, the beloved son of Lieut-Gen E A Foord, R E, aged 35.

HODDING—January 19, at Ongar, Essex, Major-Gen George Carr Hodding, C B, Madras Staff Corps, aged 59.

MACGEE—January 23, at 79, Lillie-road, West Brompton, Walter James MacGee, of 79, Lillie-road, and the Colonial Office, and late of the Indian Navy, aged 52.

McMAHON—January 17, suddenly, at Blackrock, Dublin, Thomas McMahon, Bengal, retired, aged 81.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRITTO—February 13, on Tuesday, at Cavel, Bombay, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. J. L. Britto, J. P., deeply regretted. Funeral will start at 4-30 p.m., this day. Friends and relatives please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAUFORD—February 4, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev John Crauford, B D, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, of a daughter.

CROSSE—January 23, at Lucknow, the wife of M Crosse, Esq, of a son.

KERRICH—February 4, at Madras, the wife of Captain L C Kerrich, H E the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

McDONALD—February 3, at Ferozepore, the wife Mr Donald McDonald, Deputy Commissioner's Office, of a son.

SANDERSON—February 4, at Simla, the wife of R W Sanderson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEBER—LOUGHRAW—February 5, at Christ Church, Khagole, John Eugene Weber, P W Inspector, Simultala to Jessie Emily, daughter of J A Loughraw, Esq, Loco Department, E I R, Dinapur.

DEATHS.

DE HOXAR—February 3, at Benares, Archibald Smyth De Hoxar, aged 29 years.

WHITE—February 4, at Cocanada, of convulsions, Daisie, the dearly loved infant and only daughter of Geo H and Annie White, aged 1 year, 2 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1894.

THE Royal Commission upon the Opium Traffic commenced its sittings in Bombay, at the Town Hall, yesterday morning, under the presidency of Lord Brassey. The only absentee from the Commissioners' table was Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., whose absence we regret to learn was due to indisposition, the hon. member for the Holmfirth division of Yorkshire being "down" with fever. The enthusiasts who grow so eloquent over the alleged yearnings of large masses of natives of India, for the prohibition of "the traffic," will regret to hear that very little interest was manifested in the enquiry so far as the general public were concerned. But for the witnesses in attendance, and some four or five leading anti-opiumists, the seats in the Darbar-room allotted to the general public would have been almost empty. The first witness called was Dr. Arnott, M.D., Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital. He states that opium is but little used by the adult population of this part of India, but the habit of giving the drug to infants is very common amongst all classes, except European and Parsees. Opium has by no means as serious effect as alcohol. Dr. Arnott has met business men habitually using the drug who are successful merchants and bankers. In his experience as a physician in charge of hospitals, and as a referee for an insurance company, he is able to affirm that the effect of the consumption of opium on the moral and physical condition of the people of India is trifling and does not call for intervention. Dr. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, testified from long experience that the moderate consumer of opium received no more evil effect from it than the moderate consumer of tobacco from the use of the pipe. Dr. Maconachie mentioned that when he came out to India he was imbued with ideas imbibed from reading the anti-opium literature circulated by the missionary societies he was unwilling to perform surgical operations until he had made an inquiry as to whether the patient had been an opium-eater. It was represented that such people had low vitality and succumbed to the slightest shock. But experience shows that such was not the case. The average opium-eater undergoes operations as well as the average European who smokes three or four cigars in the day, and he has for years operated on opium-eaters without any ill effects. He has seen opium used in the Fen district in England, and also in India for the same purpose—namely as a preventative of fever and ague. He holds that it would be just as easy by an Act of Parliament to compel the Englishman to give up his tobacco as to force a native of India to give up opium. Dr. Cook, M.D., Principal Medical Officer of the Nagpur District, having given evidence, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Surgeon to the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, said the moderate use of opium does not affect the moral character, and in the bodily functions the effects are equally harmless. He considers opium-smoking much more injurious than opium-eating. Persons who have contracted the habit, not only retain full possession of their intellect, but has the most perfect co-ordination of thought and action. In reply to Mr. Fanshawe Dr. Parakh said the small extent to which opium is used amongst Parsees as compared with other native races was that the Parsees have very few poor, and that alcohol is not prohibited by their religious teachings. Surgeon-Major H. W. Boyd, F. R. C. S., Superintendent at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, said that he knew of very few cases indeed in which the use of opium was the cause of insanity. He does not think the moderate use of the drug had the slightest injurious effect either physically, morally, or mentally.

Mr. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, gave evidence which deserves special study. He states that so far as his experience went no crime can be traced to opium, no general failure of health or of mental or bodily vigour is attributable to the drug. In Western India the proportion of evil caused by the excessive use of opium is trifling compared to the good its moderate use does to health and spirits, and the happiness and contentment it brings to thousands of hard-worked and dreary lives. To rob India of its opium revenue seemed to him a wrong to the people little short of a crime. He maintains that the sacrifice of the revenue would mean the increase and not the diminution of the use of the drug. Smuggling would largely increase, no funds being available for the maintenance of the present opium police. In all British territory bordering on poppy-growing States the drug would be cheaper, and the use more general than at present. In the States making and using opium no considerable restriction on the growth of the poppy or in the making of opium could be introduced without the most lavish compensation. Were the making of local opium stopped, foreign opium would take its place. Even now with trustworthy information effective measures to prevent sea-smuggling are most difficult to enforce. Mr. Campbell's dread of the evil of withdrawing Government supervision is not speculative—the last six months has proved the dread to be well-founded. The result of the Government supervision of opium houses being withdrawn was that instead of about twenty licensed houses, over 150 clubs have been opened, unhampered by rules as to hours or behaviour, and doubtless using large quantities of illicit and more or less adulterated opium. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave evidence as to the value of opium for medicinal purposes, his testimony being based upon his own personal experience of the value of the drug in malarious fever, and upon observations extending over a long series of years in India and of careful observation in Persia and Afghanistan. During the day two petitions were received by the Commission, one against the use of the drug from members of the Chinese community in Burmah, and the other preferred by four Mahomedans, who appeared in person and asked on behalf of a large number of opium consumers that a date might be fixed for them to appear in a body to give ocular demonstration of the falsity of the outcry of the anti-opiumists. The Commissioners refused to take the opportunity of seeing what effect opium has upon the appearance of those who habitually use it.

THE Maharaja Holkar in his tours in Indore last year, we are told in the Administration Report just issued, rode daily from twenty-five to thirty miles on an elephant, inspecting at each town he visited the accounts of revenue receipts and hearing the complaints of cultivators in their own villages. His Highness is reported to have found the "Parvatee" system answering well, and rewarded Rai Nanak Chand, who introduced it, with a sanad, a gift of jewels, a dress of honour, and a cash payment of ten thousand rupees. As a result of the tours the assessment on irrigated lands was reduced by twenty-five per cent., and the cultivators relieved from much of this taxation. The system of leasing villages for one year only was abolished, and it was decided to farm them out for periods of fifteen years to solvent izardars, a reform which, it is believed, will prove beneficial both to the agricultural population and to the sircar revenue. The currency was changed from Shaha Alum to Halli Sicca, with the result of a great saving, both in exchange and annoyance. The petty forest tax was abolished and many other concessions for the benefit of the poorer classes were effected in the year under review. In over-hauling accounts it was found that certain irregularities in the old jamabandi and remissions, "possibly amounting to corruption" were discovered, and these are now under investigation. In the Revenue Department it is shown that the work was very heavy, and though Rao Saheb Gupte fell ill while the work was still unfinished, he found that several amins had been working on the same plan for years, and that it had been customary with them for generations to employ their own relations in subordinate places, giving them villages on lease or Government contracts to the detriment of the public service. As a consequence of this discovery numerous amins were transferred, and orders have also been given that subordinate officials serving in one town for more than three years should be transferred as soon as opportunity offers, and that no Government officers' relation be given villages on lease. This order is to apply even to his Highness's own relations. The system of assessment and recovery in kind has been abolished, as it was found to interfere with free trade, and afforded opportunities to Mahal officials to obtain illegal gratification when selling agricultural products on behalf of Government. Yet another measure sanctioned by his Highness was to exempt farmers from the operations of revenue collectors until old-standing balances due from middlemen have been recovered and satisfactory explanation obtained from these latter, showing that all recoveries made from the cultivators had been duly paid into the Government treasury. This measure, as can be well imagined, created some dissatisfaction among officials, whose relations had misappropriated land revenue in izara villages, but we are told as a set-off against this hardship that it did immense good to the ryots. Moneys collected are now to be paid up promptly, and there is little chance of any further systematic irregularities. Altogether the year has been one of progress in Indore, for all departments have been overhauled, and reforms effected. Trade has been good, and industries have been encouraged and developed. Education has been extended, and the health of the people has not been lost sight of.

DURING last year, it appears from Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen's report, there were not less than twenty-seven fairs held in Northern India, the number of animals exhibited being upwards of fifty-six thousand horses forming a more considerable proportion than formerly. Bad weather and sickness among animals interfered somewhat with the shows, or the success of these undertakings would have been greater. Occasionally too, dates clashed; yet for all this most of the fairs showed an improvement on former years. Those of Dera Ghazi Khan, Sibi, Shahpur, Multan, and Quetta were most successful, the improvement in stock being very marked. Government only purchased a couple of hundred mules and some twelve hundred horses for remount purposes. Unfortunately, for purposes of competition these were carried away from shows before judging operations were completed, a matter which is to be regretted especially as it prevented their owners from getting prizes they might otherwise have secured. Colonel Hallen makes a good suggestion as to the management of shows which is that one and the same committee of selected officers be appointed to judge at all the fairs in a province.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S financial advisers seem determined to bear exchange. While stating—according to the *Times*—that it is so desirable that the closing of the Indian Mints shall have a fair trial that he will not re-open them except in obedience to a resolution of the House of Commons, he goes out of his way to reiterate the declaration that he will go on selling Council Bills weekly at the market rates, adding that he will not consent to an import duty on silver as a means of supporting the value of the rupee. The immediate effect of this declaration was to send down exchange, which on Saturday had shown some tendency to recover from the ruinous effects of the demoralisation consequent on the attempt to sell Bills at market rates in the last two weeks. Every tyro knows that the "market rate" can be and is manipulated when there is a strong inducement to do so. The inducement is wantonly offered when the Secretary of State announces beforehand that he will sell at the market rate. The rate has been already reduced beyond all previous experience, since the announcement was virtually made that the buyers were free to fix their own terms. The further intimation that this course will be still followed has in the nature of things sent down exchange yesterday in anticipation of what will infallibly happen to-morrow.

THE troops will parade for review for his Excellency the Governor on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, on Friday morning, at half-past seven.

HIS EXCELLENCY RAPHAEL DE ANDRADE, the Governor-General of Goa, accompanied by Dr. Augusto da Rocha, the medical attendant, Captain Gomas da Costa and Captain Condeca, aides-de-camp, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock from Goa and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met at the station by Dr. Rosario, the Vice-Consul for Portugal. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff and Dr. Rosario, drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where he will be staying for a week, and will then probably proceed to Damaun and Diu. His Excellency's arrival was private.

A DISPUTE regarding the proprietorship of the Apollo, the Adelphi, and other hotels, in connection with which the late Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee made a name in Bombay, formed the subject of an enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court yesterday. Cowasjee Pallonjee, a son of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, who admitted that he was a man of weak intellect, sued Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, and asked for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and the 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and a release, dated 14th October, 1889, should be declared to be not binding on the plaintiff, and should be set aside. Plaintiff further prayed that an account be taken of the property and monies of the alleged partnership since the 1st July, 1881, the defendant being allowed a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels, all proper disbursements made by him in carrying on the business of the hotels being deducted; that the partnership constituted by the deed of 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved, and the assets got in and the property sold; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. The plaintiff was said to be a man of a weak intellect, irresolute by nature, and not of sufficient mental capacity to manage the business of the hotels. He had great confidence in the defendant, who exercised very great influence over him, and was alleged to have fraudulently got him to sign a deed of partnership, which he represented to him was a power-of-attorney only. Other allegations of fraud were made against the defendant, who denied them entirely. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

WHEN General Budgen gave over command of the Bombay Division and left for Europe it was supposed in some quarters that the gallant officer had retired from the service. That is an error. He left Bombay because the five years for which he held his appointment had expired. He has no intention of retiring for at least a year and-a-half, nor even then if further employment be available.

BY modifications recently made in the rules of the East India United Service Club the following are now made eligible for membership:—All officers, being British-born Subjects, appointed in England, and sent to India by the Secretary of State in the following Departments: Educational, Forests, Public Works, Telegraphs, Geological, and Police; and all officers, being British-born Subjects, holding appointments mentioned in the Indian Warrant of Precedence and the Graded Lists appended to it; Gentlemen, being European British.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil [illegible] of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of January, 1892, Rs. 14,21,01,000; January, 1893, Rs. 12,70,06,000; and January, 1894, Rs. 23,80,57,000.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart., £6,037; Admiral Sir John Corbett, £10,546; Mr. Horatio Moulton, J.P., £98,240; Mr. Arthur Marshall, £130,580; Mr. James Spence, £24,523; Mr. John Bailey Denton, £12,594; Mr. Henry Fraser Walter, £73,132; Hon. Charles Hope, £309.000.

A PAINFUL incident has taken place, a Berlin correspondent telegraphs, at the banquet of the German Commercial Congress, which was attended by the Ministers Dr. von Botticher, Dr. von Miquel, and Baron von Berlossch. Privy Councillor Michel of Mayence, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, was entrusted with the toast to the Ministers Miquel and Berlepsch. He fulfilled this duty by speaking of the letter in warm words of recognition, whilst he subjected the tax policy of Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, to sharp criticism. Thereupon Dr. Miquel, evidently excited, got up to speak. He said that after the Military Bill was accepted it had become necessary to meet the expenses, but that now nobody would pay. The proposals of the Government were rejected, but no party had made any other proposal, so he thought the Government did its duty when it continued to urge what it thought right. This was no reason why he, as Minister of Finance, should be pelted with dirt. According to another version, the Finance Minister exclaimed that the Prussian Finance Minister had not come there to be pelted with mud. He had hoped, as a guest, to be well received, and had not expected to be attacked in such a manner in an after-dinner speech. Soon after, the Minister left the room.

THE late Mr. Spurgeon's conservatism in the matter of the authorised text of the Scriptures is exhibited in more than one characteristic passage in the newly completed volume of his sermons. "I was born (he says) in a county where there were many old-fashioned people, and I am old-fashioned myself, and whenever I read my Bible and find that it says 'everlasting' or 'evermore,' I believe that it means what it says. Of course I have lived in a world in which I am informed that it does not mean anything of the kind, that it means a very short period, or a period shorter or longer according as circumstances may happen. I am afraid I shall never learn this new lingo. I never mean to try to learn it, so I am sure I never shall be able to understand things the wrong way upwards, as the wise men now do. 'Everlasting' will be everlasting with me for ever and ever, I can tell you; and it will find me, at any rate, a believer in eternity as being that which never has an end. I believe that those who think differently will have to come round to the opinion that I have found in the Word of God. At any rate, if we are to agree, they will have to do so; for I shall never come round to their view."

IN Paris, as in London, managers of theatres have been complaining bitterly of the badness of business during the autumn season just gone by. M. Francisque Sarcey thinks that, so far as the Paris managers, at least, are concerned, they have only themselves to blame. They do not give enough, he says, for money. While the prices of seats have gone on increasing, the quantity of entertainment given, to say nothing of the quality, has steadily diminished. At the better class of Parisian theatres, the net time taken up by the performances is one hour, or even less. First, there is an introductory piece without interest, played by "understudies," or actors who are prepared to take the part of those engaged in the principal piece in case of illness or other contingency. Then there is an interval of half-an-hour before the beginning of a three-act comedy or farce, and two more intervals of twenty-five minutes each between the acts. There is a sort of superstition in Paris that audiences do not want to get away before twelve o'clock. M. Sarcey is of opinion that they do, if managers would only let them, and that managers, moreover, are mistaken in supposing that the public will run to see a piece that is successful, no matter how short it may be. In his opinion, they drive a number of people from the theatre who, if they do go, want money's worth.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FLOURISHING STATE OF EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Egyptian accounts for 1893 show a surplus of seven hundred thousand pounds, and the Reserve now stands at three and a half millions.

LORD KIMBERLEY AND EXCHANGE.

The *Times* states that Lord Kimberley has determined that until the closing of the Indian mints has been fairly tried a Resolution in the Commons will alone induce him to re-open them. The *Times* also states that his Lordship is resolved to adhere to selling Council Bills weekly at the market rates and will not consent to an import duty on silver with a view to supporting the Rupee.

AGITATION AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The followers of Mr. Gladstone are organising a series of meetings in London and throughout the country to agitate against the action of the Lords.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at a meeting in Battersea Park yesterday, urged no surrender, and said that the country which beheaded King Charles will stand no veto of the Queen or Lord Salisbury.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The chartered troopship Avoca has left Portsmouth for Karachi.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 12.

The relief programme for the next season is likely to be short, so far as British troops in India are concerned, all expenditure being cut down.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT BHAMO.

The statement of a Rangoon paper that the scene of the recent collision with the Kachins, in the Bhamo district, was within Chinese territory is incorrect, says the *Pioneer*. The frontier in that quarter has not been delimited, and the tribesmen attacked Lieutenant Minn's party on this side of what hitherto has been regarded as Chinese border.

RELIEF TO THE SUBORDINATE POSTAL DEPARTMENT POSTPONED.

One result of the financial difficulties of the Government of India is likely to be that the scheme for giving relief to the subordinate service in the Postal Department will be postponed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SHAN STATES.

Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, takes leave shortly on account of illness; Mr. Leveson, Assistant Superintendent, will officiate.

A MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR RANGOON.

The question of establishing a medical school in connection with the Rangoon College is under consideration, and Surgeon-General Rice is discussing the subject with the Local Government.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 12.

Mr. Prataprai Sunderji, Patan munsiff, was examined and cross-examined to-day. He described what passed at the junction and in Churiabava's Wada, and on the *agashi*. He did not identify any of the accused in connection with any of the offence. He deposed to having made majarnamas of the four bodies on the night of the 25th July.

Jamadar Sukhdeo was the next examined and cross-examined. He said he was in charge of the police party at Wav, and described the way the police were pushed back, and said the Mussulman were beating the Hindus near Chhapri and other places. He identified four persons who were rioting, and identified other Mussulmans who beat the Hindus. He identified two out of those that were beating near Chhapri and two out of those that had got up to the *agashi*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, outward bound, left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99½
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1/8
Bar Silver	29¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 9/16

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, under the command of Captain R. D. C. Brownlow, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Bushire, which port she left on the 6th instant. Since leaving Bombay, in November last, the vessel has been cruising in the Gulf. She has come here for orders, and will probably remain in port for about a week. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen able.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 11.

10 p.m.	76·1

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	82·4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26.

IT is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of England have been directed to India this week. The arrival of the Earl of Elgin at Bombay, and the farewell speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, have naturally attracted attention, but the principal object of interest have not been the cautious words of the new Viceroy, or the weighty utterances of his predecessor. These things, important though they are felt to be, have had to give way to the excitement caused by the further remarkable development—if it can be called development—of the currency policy of the Government of India.

The comments of the daily press, as you will probably have learned by telegraph, are for the most part pitched in the same key. From the *Times* downwards they commend the action of the authorities in abandoning the idea of holding out for a minimum rate for Council Bills, but speak in no measured terms of the unwisdom of allowing the existing situation to come about. It is, of course, so easy to be wise after the event, and the temptation in such circumstances to indulge in unlimited and not always reasonable censure is one that even the best writers are sometimes unable to resist. The leading journal scolds "the majority of the Council" for trying to force the market, declares that their whole scheme is to all appearance doomed, and predicts that the Mints will be opened sooner or later. At the same time it commends the refusal to impose an import duty on silver, an act that in its opinion would have ruined the export trade of India. Sir David Barbour, who has been interviewed by the *Westminster Gazette*, does not, as would be expected, pass such a sweeping denunciation, but he abstains from joining those who would blame the Government for resisting the demands for a tax on the imported white metal. Asked if he at all favoured the views of those who thought that an import duty should be levied, he gave this reply: "To such a step," he said, "I should not, perhaps, make any objection if the import duties were for revenue purposes. A moderate duty imposed with that idea might be justifiable; but I do not think it would do to impose a high duty for the purpose of excluding silver from India." One seems to detect the fine Roman hand of Mr. Wilson in the remarks that appear in the editorial columns of the *Standard*. The writer says that in India the news of the decision to sell drafts for what they will fetch is described as having produced a "consternation," which completely demoralized busines; and loftily adds: "That only shows how hopelessly at sea the Indian mercantile community is upon the whole subject." I may be wrong, but the sentence I have quoted certainly seems like the style of the gentleman whose intemperate attack upon the Bank of England was so generally derided. Sir David Barbour, it may be interesting to observe, has lost none of his old faith in bimetallism or, as he prefers to call it, a double legal tender, but he candidly admits—and some of his friends will not thank him for the admission—that the difficulties of establishing such a system have been increased. He is not so pessimistic with regard to the general financial outlook in India as are some of the critics of your rulers. He does not despair of things righting themselves, but he significantly says that "much is needed to procure success." Strict economy in India, and every effort to keep down the Home Charges, are among the things he advocates. Then, there should be no fresh change of policy. "The Indian Government should simply stand firmly by its original resolve and wait patiently." One small piece of comfort there is in the interview. Sir D. Barbour thinks the "downward movement" is nearing its end. Thenceforth the tendency of the rupee will be "towards that level which will make the establishment of a double legal tender in India a question of actuality."

Crises in Egypt are becoming alarmingly frequent. The latest has been as sharp as it was sudden. Some reflections by the young Khedive—how or when uttered does not seem to be quite clear—on the frontier force was resented by the British officers who have done so much to improve the *morale* of the Egyptian Army. Naturally they were up in arms. Lord Cromer had to intervene, and by order of the Earl of Rosebery the English Minister was under the painful necessity of calling upon Abbas to make what is virtually an apology. His Highness was required to issue a proclamation declaring his satisfaction with the condition of the frontier force and to deprive that mischief-maker, Maher Pasha, of the Under-Secretaryship for War. At first the Khedive with characteristic obstinacy, refused to eat his words for the sake of peace, but according to news just received from Cairo he has thought better of the matter, and has complied with Lord Cromer's request. It is a pity that Abbas cannot be induced to restrain his impetuosity. To a high-spirited young man the chain of tutelage may be very irksome; but he ought to look facts in the face. Should there be any more of such outbreaks of petulance he may possibly wake up some morning and find that he is no longer Khedive.

Several Ministers and ex-Ministers have been on the stump this week; but their eloquence has not in any way affected the political situation. Mr. Balfour, however, in one of his speeches at Manchester made some extremely outspoken remarks about the perfectly unjustifiable attitude of France towards England, which it may be hoped will not be thrown away upon our neighbours. Mr. Balfour noticed what I have often remarked upon, that while Englishmen admired and wish to be friendly with Frenchmen, our good-will is returned by unreasonable distrust and hatred. The most interesting contribution to current political controversy made by Sir W. Harcourt in his speech at Derby was his reflections on the disappearance of the Whig party. The absorption of the Whigs by the Conservatives has, he urged with some reason, increased the vulnerability of the House of Lords, who it seems from what has transpired with reference to the meeting this afternoon at Adington Street do not intend to accept the Parish Council Bill in its entirety or agree to the exclusion of the contracting-out clauses in the Employers' Liability Bill. It is becoming daily more evident that a serious conflict between the two Houses is imminent, but what will be the result it is impossible at present to predict.

The Princess of Wales has by the charm of her manner and her unaffected good-nature so endeared herself to the people of these realms, that the rumours of her "withdrawal from Society," should they prove to be correct, would be universally deplored. At present the startling report rests upon no other basis than a paragraph in a paper, which though it sometimes gets hold of accurate information about the highly-placed, is not immaculate. In the first instance there was a disposition to think that her Royal Highness's health not being good there might be some foundation for the unwelcome news; but the public are now inclined to hope that Mr. Labouchere's contributor has been misinformed. An evening paper professes to be in a position to describe the statement as baseless; but this almost seems to be a case where the ordinary rule of silence might be departed from and an official denial given, if, as everybody trusts, the story is untrue. Almost simultaneously with the announcement in *Truth* it has been stated that Princess Christian will attend the two earlier Drawing Rooms to be held in March; and it is assumed that the Princess of Wales will then be abroad.

The trustees under the will of the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh are to be congratulated on having found so soon a purchaser for Elvedon. The formal documents may not yet have been signed, but practically this fine estate, the scene of so many famous battles in past times, has passed into the hands of Lord Iveagh, who will be consoled for the failure of his efforts to acquire Savernake, the ancestral home of the Brudenell Bruces. It may not be generally known that Lord Iveagh entered into negotiations with the view to his becoming the owner of Elvedon some years ago, but the affair came to nothing. From a pecuniary point of view he has lost nothing by the delay. On the occasion of his former offer the condition of the agricultural industry was not quite so bad as it is now and he was then willing to pay £220,000 for the property. The amount he now gives is, I understand, exactly £160,000. Only a very opulent man could afford to buy and maintain so extensive a domain, and the people of "Silly Suffolk," as they are libellously called, ought to be grateful to the millionaire brewer for coming to live in their midst.

The Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, which under the guidance of Mrs. David Carmichael is doing a useful work in a quiet and unostentatious way, has been encouraged by the success it has achieved at the Chicago Exhibition. The Society sent a number of specimens of Indian women's work, and of these no fewer than twelve articles received awards. In group 104 the exhibits thus distinguished were a scarf, an Assamese dress, a handkerchief, a Parsee boy's dress of purple satin, two Mahomedan dresses, one of green muslim, and the other of green satin, a bodice, and a bomkha. In another group the objects that commended themselves to the adjudicators were a yellow silk embroidered square, some Indian silk embroidered specimens, a Benares silver-embroidered scarf, and an infant's quilt. The Society itself will, I presume, receive the Exhibition medal, which it thoroughly deserves. Sir Henry Wood, the able Secretary of the British Commission, is back again in England, and busy preparing his report on the Exhibition. Although, through no fault of Sir H. Wood, or the Royal Commission was, perhaps, not all it might have been, every one admits that no fault can properly be found with its administration. *A propos* of International Exhibitions, some energetic spirits are making strong efforts to secure a good representation of British industries and products at Antwerp this year. Yesterday, there was a meeting at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, with the object of stirring up the city. One of the speakers was our old friend, Sir George Birdwood, who is almost as great an exhibition-monger (if I may be allowed the expression) as poor Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, who, I regret to hear this morning, is *in articulo mortis*. Sir George in his speech made some good points, and one of them has a Bombay application. Mr. Chamberlain, the other day in addressing a meeting at Birmingham, made a rather doleful complaint. He called attention to the fact that our markets are failing. He has made careful inquiries in foreign countries, and ascertained in far too many cases that markets in which our goods were once welcome are now supplied by our German and other rivals. Mr. Chamberlain attributes this state of things partly to the old, old grievance against British manufacturers, of not studying the changing wants of their customers, and partly to the cheapness of labour on the Continent. Sir George Birdwood confirmed from his Indian experience what Mr. Chamberlain said as to this apparently ineradicable defect of English industrials. Sir George said that when he had charge of the Bombay Museum no English merchant ever bothered his head to pay it a visit: but the German traders came, and so far as I understood him, he considers their success in flooding India with foreign merchandise is largely due to this cause. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Birdwood may have somewhat erred on the side of exaggerating the evil; but that it exists no one can deny, and their words will not have been uttered in vain if they have the effect of inducing English producers to seriously regard the situation. It is quite right to insist upon our Navy being strengthened, but something more is wanted than additional ship, or even the consolidation of the most recent accessions to our scattered Empire if we are to uphold our commercial supremacy. Several things in fact are needed, and one of the most important of these is, as Mr. Chamberlain puts it, more alertness on the part of Manchester, Bradford, Sheffield, and the other great centres of industry. *Verbum Sap.*

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, intends, when the Earl of Kimberley is well enough to be in his place, which happily will be soon, to call "the attention of the House of Lords to an article headed a Salt Hunt in one of your up-country contemporaries, and to ask if his lordship will renew the orders issued by his predecessor against prosecutions for trivial infractions of the salt laws. Lord Stanley—Sir Roper Lethbridge will be glad to learn—is also asking a string of questions arising out of the land policy of the Bengal Government. The noble Lord wishes to know whether Sir A. Macdonell's proposals for the maintenance of the Record of Rights in connection with the Behar Cadastral Survey involve the creation of new European appointments in each district; whether the creation of these appointments was conceded by the Government of Bengal on the suggestion of the President of the European Behar Indigo Planters' Association with the view of mitigating the opposition of that Association to the Survey; whether the official members of the Bengal Legislative Council will be allowed to vote as they like when these proposals come before that body; and whether the Secretary of State will take into his consideration the memorial of those who will have to bear the cost of all those transactions—the zemindars and ryots of Behar—before sanctioning the introduction of the Bill.

The fearful uncertainty of life has been exemplified by the melancholy death of Sir Gerald Herbert Portal. He seemed one of fortune's favourites at an age when most budding diplomats of his standing are contented to lead a more or less ornamental existence. When he was appointed first to Zanzibar and then to visit Uganda, everybody said what a lucky fellow he was. His mission to that new outpost of British civilization was conducted by him with the courage and tact he displayed in Abyssinia, where he earned his official spurs. His work in Uganda finished, he returned to England where he received the congratulations of his official superior, and his friends. He is the honoured guest of one of the greatest of our magnates at his historic mansion in the country. Sir Gerald is here taking ill. He goes out shooting, and contracts a chill. Serious symptoms present themselves. He is brought home to London. He gets worse. The malarial fever which he acquired while discharging his duties to the State is followed by typhoid. The best medical skill is of no avail. He gradually sinks and finally passes away. He has been carried off literally in the flower of life, for he was only thirty-six. Though not perhaps a genius of the first order, he had plenty of common-sense, unbounded energy, and a remarkably fine *physique*. In this promising public servant were literally combined *mens sana in corpore sano*. His rise had been exceptionally rapid, but though the Diplomatic Service is not, I suppose, free from the jealousy which is met with in other spheres, his promotion notwithstanding his comparative youth, did not seem to excite any envy, for it was conceded by all that he had advanced to his high position solely by merit. In the ordinary course of events he would in all human probability have some day represented his country at Cairo. By no one will the sad death of this able young diplomatist be more deeply regretted than by his old master, Lord Cromer.

Mr. Pyne is quite the hero of the hour. One scarcely ever takes up a newspaper without finding something in it about the Amir's energetic Agent. He himself is of a retiring disposition, and is averse to appearing in print but, in these days the newspaper interviewer is almost as irrepressible as he is in America, and that is saying a great deal. But it is not only gentlemen in search of "copy" who pursue Mr. Pyne. He is inundated with letters from all sorts of people, and if Mr. Chamberlain could see Mr. Pyne's postbag, I do not think the right honorable gentleman would take quite so pessimistic a view of the future of English trade. On an average Mr. Pyne receives every day nearly a hundred letters from people who have got something to sell, and who wish to extend their connection to distant Kabul. I have said that Mr. Pyne shrinks from publicity, and I hear that he has had to refuse more than one invitation from public bodies, who naturally would like to have him as a lecturer. "Colonel Sir Mortimer Durand," as our very accurate journals are so fond of describing him, keeps in the background, and we hear very little of him. Naturally he has to be even more reticent than Mr. Pyne, and, moreover, the distinguished Secretary of the Indian Foreign Department is only here for a short time on private business.

Talking of Afghanistan, a usually correctly-informed paper has been telling its readers that the negotiations between this country and Russia in regard to the Pamir boundary are concluded. They have proceeded, the writer explains with the utmost smoothness, and the result is regarded as satisfactory in official circles in Calcutta as well as in St. Petersburg and London. All this is a little too previous, as our American cousins would say. That matters are progressing in the desired manner was made clear by Lord Lansdowne's allusions to the subject just before he resigned the Viceroyalty into the hands of his successor, but it is altogether premature to say that the diplomatic representatives of the two powers have "concluded" their labours.

HEAVIER RUPEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his farewell speech at the Calcutta Royal Exchange, Lord Lansdowne said:—"Neither the Secretary of State nor we, nor, as far as I am aware, any of the prophets foresaw the huge imports of silver bullion to which, more than to any other cause, must be attributed his inability to find purchasers."

Will you permit me to state in your columns that a "memorandum," which I submitted to Sir David Barbour in November, 1892, contained the following:—"Para. 115. It seems to be generally admitted by competent authority that the value of the rupee can be artificially inflated by a tax on imported silver, or else by a seignorage levied at the mint on coinage. It seems, however, to be worthy of notice that a seignorage will not raise the gold value in India of silver bullion. Looking to the large hoards of silver currency, the artificial inflation of currency may be much retarded if it should for a long while remain cheaper to buy ready coined rupees in exchange for silver bullion than to take the silver bullion to the mint. Therefore, although a sliding seignorage may in course of time be the most practicable method of counteracting fluctuations in the market value of silver after the silver currency is appreciated to the desired level, a tax on silver imports may be the principal device chosen to inflate the rupee."

(2) Again, the extent to which even in British India the coins of Native States form in many localities part of the effective currency, though not legal tender, appears to have received insufficient consideration. They are accepted as legal tender by the people in many localities where traditional habit has survived the fall of dynasties and even in Native States are easily exchanged for British rupees with which they circulate. I believe it was the intolerable fluctuations due to the way that the mints of Native States were worked that led to the adoption by Guzerat traders of the theoretical currency referred to in the preface to my Note submitted to Lord Herschell's Committee.

(3) I have before me a pamphlet by an Indian "financier" urging the authorities in a Native State to take advantage of the enormous profit now to be made by minting silver bullion at a Native State mint and exchanging the coins for currency rupees, directly or indirectly. The Secretary of State has already been asked in Parliament to say whether it is true, as stated in the *Times*, that the Natives State of Partabghar, with 80,000 inhabitants, was minting silver at the rate of eight lakhs a day, while a still smaller State was pouring out Rs. 5,00,000 a day. Lord Lansdowne expressed his belief that the large absorption of silver bullion is explained by an irresistible desire amongst the common people to change coined silver into bullion when they get a greater weight of silver by so doing. Be that as it may, it must be obvious that the effective currency must become more redundant, instead of being restricted, if hoarded rupees are enticed out, whether the place of hoarded rupees be taken by ornaments and bullion, or by the rupees from Native States' mints; and as restrictions of the currency is the fundamental basis of the present scheme of the Government of India, and essential to its success, an increase of direct taxation seems to be already confidently anticipated in commercial circles if some check to the above process is not devised in order to accelerate the restriction on which the success of the scheme depends.

(4) It may be imagined that the course of events in India and in the United States last year, and the demand of the silver party in America for free coinage of silver at a higher ratio (that is increasing the weight of the silver dollars) as the plan which would best uphold the market value of uncoined silver, have not shaken my faith in the scheme for coining silver in India at a higher ratio, which I submitted to Sir David Barbour and to Lord Herschell's Committee.

(5) Lord Herschell's Committee considered (see report, para. 143) that my plan did not possess any advantage over that proposed by the Government of India for two reasons, first, the initial cost of re-coining the existing rupees, and, secondly, the inconvenience of having two coins of the same denomination but of different intrinsic value if only the coins hereafter coined are coined at the higher ratio, in addition to the existing rupees.

(6) To the first objection it might be replied that the cost of re-coining at a higher ratio will not necessarily exceed the bare cost of minting, if by closing the mints or otherwise an enhanced value can be given to coined silver as compared with the uncoined metal. The extra weight of silver required is not a factor in the cost of re-coinage if it represents the difference between the value of the coined rupee and the bullion value of the metal which it contains. The late Viceroy recently said of the Government of India's present plan of enhancing the value of the rupee by closing the mints: "The success of the scheme properly so called can be assured in one way only, by such a restriction of the volume of the currency as will confer upon the rupee a value in excess of that of the metal which it contains." That difference can be added to an existing rupee and a heavier rupee coined without any further cost than the cost of mintage. The result will be the same if the difference between the value of a rupee and the silver it contains is established by levying a seignorage at the mint instead of by closing the mints. If the exchange value of a rupee be enhanced by a proportionate tax on silver, such a difference between the uncoined and coined silver will not be established inside the customs' barrier, but the enhanced foreign exchange value thus established will enable the Government to buy outside the barrier, or to obtain from the proceeds of the silver tax the difference of weight of silver re-coinage without cost, because of the enhanced value of the existing rupee. In any case the initial cost of re-coinage would be far less than the ultimate gain to Government from the increased gold value of silver taxes.

(7) To the second objection my reply is that if the new coins are hoarded or melted on account of their being heavier than the existing rupees, then this will not be a disadvantage, as the restriction of the volume of effective currency which is now aimed at will be accelerated instead of being retarded as at present. Further, it is not necessary that the new coins after the standard unit of value is raised should be rupee pieces. The new pieces first coined at a higher ratio for full legal tender coinage can be two rupee pieces. In France the five-franc piece contains more metal than there is in five pieces of one franc each.

(8) And I claim further for my plan of keeping the mints open for coinage of silver at a higher ratio instead of refusing to give rupees except for gold, at 1s. 4d. the rupee, that it will not cause an increase in the demand for gold, which a Government which owes gold and receives silver should avoid, and that it will leave "the Further East" assured that trade engagements can, if need be' be met by shipping the silver at command to India instead of by first procuring gold at an uncertain cost, and thus the dislocation of trade with the Further East will be in a measure prevented.

(9) The reason why a rupee should be given at the mint only for 1s. 4d. worth of gold instead of 1s. 4d. of silver has not been announced. If the Government of India wishes to accumulate gold, it can purchase it at its leisure with the 1s. 4d. worth of silver paid to it for a rupee.

(10) The Government of India's present position was lucidly set forth in a recent debate in the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst. "It receives the whole of its revenue from silver, it has to pay a large proportion—more than one-third getting on for half—of the whole net expenditure in gold." For a long series of years the relations between the value of silver and the value of gold has altered in a manner vitally affecting the safety of Indian finance without any corresponding change in the scheme of taxation adopted before silver began to fall in value. The present expedient to help to make good the loss on the rupee in the payment of gold to England spreads part of the burden of the deficiency over the people who pay taxes by enhancing the value of the rupee they pay, by means of closing the mints. Meanwhile the Government which cannot foresee the course of trade and cannot tell what the price of silver will be some months hence, has borrowed gold at interest to pay part of the Home Charges, whilst its treasury in India is overflowing with silver not even invested in suitable securities.

(11) If the silver rupees at command were used to buy gold in India to send to the Secretary of State, that would, besides defeating the policy of accumulating gold here, leave the depreciated rupees in India to cause a recurring annual deficiency in India's Budget. If exported and disposed of as bullion, that would entail a permanent loss of the present difference between the value of the rupee and the value of the metal in it.

(12) But if the difference were added to the rupee, and a heavier rupee coined, the foreign exchange value of the heavier rupee would be proportionately enhanced, and thus the loss by exchange would be diminished, whilst the heavier rupee would remain in the country to benefit the Exchequer more on every future occasion that it is paid in taxes: and if it be hoarded, then the value of the existing tola rupee would be as much enhanced by restricting the volume of the effective currency as if the tola rupee had been melted into bullion and sent out of India instead of being recoined.

(13) Let me say in conclusion that my own humble opinion still is that short of any alleviation possibly to be looked for from international concert, the only sound basis of our currency reform for India is coining silver at a higher ratio. It was coined at the market ratio of gold to silver when the weight of the rupee was last fixed in 1870. It has long ceased to be coined at the real ratio between the two metals.

(14) In 1876, the Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State "we consider it certain that if we should find it necessary to make any change in our standard unit of value, it would be incumbent upon us, sooner or later, and more or less quickly, to call in our old currency, and directly or indirectly, at the public expense, to substitute a new currency representing the new standard by real value." At that time what was under consideration, as the same letter of the Government of India shows, was not only a change of the standard of value but also a change of *the material* of the full legal tender coinage of British India from silver to gold. The change of standard of value is now accomplished, the standard unit of value is at present theoretically one shilling and four pence worth of gold—that is to say the object is to make the rupee approximate that value, as nearly as possible, by artificial device. But there is no recognition in practice yet of the necessity of substituting "a new currency representing the new standard by real value."

(15) The proposal to which I adhere with unabated confidence is that the aim of currency reform in India should be to substitute a new currency representing the chosen standard by real value, and that the material of this new currency should be silver, so as not to cause a further appreciation of India's gold debt by trying to change the material of our full legal tender coinage from silver to gold. If the necessary calculations show that the cost of re-coining without first artificially increasing the value of coined silver is not prohibitive, then the sooner the existing rupees are called in the better for the safety of Indian finance. If, on the other hand, it should be found requisite to enhance the value of coined silver by artificial device before the first stage of re-coining is undertaken, there is nothing in the plan I have advocated which in any way hinders the application of any artificial method for temporarily inflating the value of the existing rupees.—Yours, &c.,

H. F. ASTON, I.C.S.,

Feb. 5, 1894.

THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the Rev. Mr. Prautch it is well to understand that the question at issue is not whether opium is good or bad, but how did the Rev. Mr. Prautch get these four men to give evidence in Jeypore before the Commission. Three statements regarding the Rev. Mr. Prautch were made by these witnesses:—(1) That he came to Jeypore and tried to get men to give evidence against opium; (2) that four men were induced to come forward and give evidence, and for their trouble three of them got a rupee each; and (3) that the fourth man—the hakim—got no money, but was promised that influence would be used to get him a well-paid Government appointment. The Rev. Mr. Prautch in your issue of the 8th inst., acknowledges the truth of the first two statements, and does not deny the third, so the legitimate conclusion is that it is also true. The substantial correctness, therefore, of these three witnesses who made confessions is proved. With your permission I should like to make one or two remarks. The Rev. Mr. Prautch lives in Tanna, near Bombay. Who sent him all the way to Jeypore to get up evidence? Is there not one honest man in Jeypore to raise his voice in favour of the opium agitation, if that agitation is justifiable? Without passing any opinion at all on the merits of the opium question, one is tempted to ask what sort of cause is that which has recourse to such means of getting evidence? I personally know one of the four men who gave evidence. He is a young man about twenty years of age, and teaches about twenty-four boys their letters; for this he gets from four to five rupees a month, that is, at the outside he gets about three annas a day. For this day's evidence before the Commission he got sixteen annas. The day after the Commission left he said to me, I have never eaten opium, and don't eat it now, and, therefore, it is nothing to me whether opium is stopped or not; but it is of some importance to me to get a rupee. To give that man a rupee was bribery. Any man could get thousands in India to give evidence on the same terms. I am in a position to say that no coercion was used to get these men to make their statements. When they were leaving the Albert Hall where the Commission sat, one of the witnesses was heard saying to some one "Give me what you promised me." This led to the enquiry. Owing to some enquiries having been made about the statements of these three witnesses, they were called before the British Political Agent in Jeypore a few days ago, and re-examined, and the men adhered to the statements they had made. Yet the Rev. Mr. Prautch has the hardihood to declare: "I am not greatly surprised to find that they denied, and made statements that shielded themselves, poor fellows!" "Martyr material is scarce." "When workmen come forward to tell the truth about opium they are frightened into repudiating their statements." "I rejoiced to read that these four Jeypore witnesses are still living and at large." These are extremely serious charges and insinuations to make against the Jeypore officials, and indirectly against the British Political Agent. They are, I believe, perfectly baseless, they are reckless and slanderous, and one could almost wish that the Rev. Mr. Prautch, were it worth while, should be called to account for making them. The Prime Minister at the head of what has been called "one of the best-governed States in India" is too shrewd a man, even were he disposed to act as represented, to give any one occasion to bring such charges against the State. The Rev. Mr. Prautch should do one of two things, either he should substantiate the charges and insinuations, which he has, in the plainest terms, made, or he should withdraw them and apologise. If he does neither the public will know how to estimate the Rev. Mr. Prautch and his method of getting up evidence.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

THE PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find on looking over the catalogue of the Bombay Art Society that my picture of the late Mr. Justice Telang has without any reference to me been placed in the loan collection, and it is stated to have been lent to the Art Society by the Bombay Presidency Association. This Association may be a very excellent one for anything I know to the contrary, but I am not disposed to make it a present of my picture, which has fully occupied me for a considerable time, and for which I hope to realize a suitable equivalent in the current coin of the realm. I have not the slightest idea how this remarkable mistake occurred, but as the catalogues have now been widely distributed, I take this means of calling public attention to it, as it might otherwise be detrimental to my interests.

ALBERT FRANKEL, Artist.

Mazagon, Feb. 11.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th January, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 26,857 maunds and Rs. 5,564 in the earnings.

THE opinions expressed by Rao Saheb Gupte, Police Commissioner of Indore, which we published the other day, were not, it appears, tendered by him before the Commission as evidence as we believed. They were the opinions he had drafted for submission, but the Rao Saheb was not called upon to give evidence.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

FIRST SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE first sitting in Bombay of the Royal Commission on Opium was held yesterday in the Durbar-room at the Town Hall, the Right Hon'ble Lord Brassey, K.C.B., in the chair. The other members of the Commission present were Sir W. Roberts, M.D., Sir James Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.E., the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhuga, Mr. Haridas Viharidas, Mr. R. G. Mowbray, M.P., and Mr. A. Pease. Mr. J. P. Hewitt, the Secretary was in attendance, and Mr. Kane represented the Government of India. Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium League, was present for a time. The representatives of the press found great difficulty in hearing what took place, and in obtaining copies of official documents.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., Commissioner of the Customs and Salt Department, Bombay, put in a history of the administration of the department, and asked to be allowed to reserve his evidence to another time.

DR. ARNOTT'S EVIDENCE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M.D., Physician in charge St. George's Hospital, Bombay, stated: I am a Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bombay Medical Service, and on April 1st, 1894, shall have 27 years' service. Most of my service has been in the Bombay Hospitals, but I have also served in Poona, where I had charge of a Jail and Lunatic Asylum, and I have served with troops in the field in Abyssinia and Afghanistan. I have no experience of other parts of India than those mentioned above except what I have gained as Chief Medical Adviser of the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, Limited, with which I have been connected almost from its commencement about 20 years. A considerable part of my service has been at the European General Hospital, (now called St. George's Hospital) Bombay, but I served about 18 months in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, a Native Hospital, and about nine years at the Obstetric Hospital, and Hospital for Women and Children in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's Hospital, also a Native Hospital. Opium appears to be but little used by the adult population of this part of India. I cannot state the proportion per mille of persons using it, but I believe the proportion to be small. European or Eurasian opium-eaters are very rare, it is rare also in the Parsi community. But I have met with opium-eaters among Marwaries, Banias and Mahomedans. Taking the population as a whole I have no evidence to show that in Bombay opium-eating is at all common. I should say it is rare. But the habit of giving opium to infants is very common among all classes except Europeans and Parsis. It is considered to be beneficial to infants during the period of teething, but probably the chief reason for giving it is to quiet children. When in charge of the Poona Jail in 1871, a ration of opium was given to a few Chinese and Malays and to Waghirs, a tribe from the Kathiawar Coast, of whom there were a considerable number of prisoners in Jail. Chinese and Malays did not appear to be in any way injuriously affected by the drug, and the 'Waghirs' were of fine physique and healthy and intelligent. There was in the jail one man who had taken opium to excess and who was in bad health, but I cannot say that his bad health was entirely due to opium-eating. On infants who are otherwise well cared for the use of opium has not the bad effect I was prepared to expect.

THE USE OF THE DRUG FOR INFANTS.

I have seen many infants to whom opium was habitually given, quite well nourished and healthy, but others ill-fed and ill-cared for are emaciated, and no doubt among these last there is a large mortality. In such cases it is not easy to separate the effects of opium from the other causes of infantile mortality in large towns. Although I have strong opinions against the use of narcotics and intoxicants, I am unable to say from personal experience that the moderate use of opium is injurious, but the excessive use is injurious, causing loss of appetite, disordered digestion, emaciation, diarrhœa, dropsy and by diminishing mental energy and alertness injurious to the well-being of the individual. I have known opium used in diabetes, asthma, sciatica, and such chronic and painful ailments. Its moderate use in such cases is beneficial. I am in the habit of prescribing it variously combined, in fevers and inflammations, and with marked benefit. I am quite certain that it is a valuable remedy in malarial fevers, and though I have not used it as a prophylatic, preferring other remedies, I believe it would be a useful prophylactic. Opium has by no means as serious effects as alcohol. The use of alcohol except in the most moderate doses, is as injurious to Natives as to Europeans, and causes a large mortality. In European hospitals many ailments are due to the immoderate use of alcohol, and many also to the so called moderate use, and the same applies to Native hospitals. When in charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital many cases and notably abscess of the liver were caused by alcohol and at the Obstetric Hospital I met a few similar cases. Evidence of a similar kind is found in Storehead's Work on Tropical Diseases published many years ago. Alcoholic drunkards are frequently admitted into Native hospitals. On the other hand opium-eaters except suicides are not commonly admitted solely for the effects of the drug, and while opium may be used by people of unsound health who are patients in hospital the number of patients admitted for the remote effects of opium-eating alone are not very common. I mean that diseases solely due to opium-eating are not common. I am unable to say that I have in the *post-mortem* room seen lesions due to opium-eating, while those due to alcohol are common. I have met business men habitually using opium, who were successful merchants and bankers. When on service in Abyssinia and Afghanistan, the opium question did not excite any interest. I do not remember to have treated a single man in either campaign for the effects of opium, nor do I remember anyone being punished for crime the result of opium-eating. I cannot say the same of alcohol.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND OPIUM.

Among proposers for Life Assurance the proportion of opium-eaters is very small and in nearly 20 years I cannot recollect a single death due to its moderate or even immoderate habitual use. While few natives confess to the opium habit a considerable number of all castes confess to alcohol drinking. Judging by my experience as a Physician in charge of Hospitals, and as a Referee for an Insurance Company, I should say that the effect of the consumption of opium on the moral and physical condition of the people of India is trifling and does not call for Parliamentary intervention. I am able to say that as regards the European population of this part of India there has been during the past 25 years a great improvement as regards alcohol drinking, due no doubt to education, enlightenment and public opinion, and similar results may be expected as regards opium in the districts, where it is more used than it is in Bombay. In hospital and private practice there is abundant evidence of the evil effects of alcohol on the health, of its degrading influence on the character, and of its effects as a cause of crime such effects from opium-eating are not common. The evil effects of alcohol are constantly seen, those from opium have rather to be sought for.

Dr. Arnott in further examination by the Commission said that since he had joined the St George's Hospital as Physician in charge he had observed a decrease in use of the alcohal amongst the European patients as enivced by less drunkenness and cases of *delirium tremens*. He did not think that opium was served out to the troops in Abyssinia and Afghanistan at the time of campaigns, but he belived that they were in possession of some opium, which was less injurious than the alcohol. Its probobition would be attended with harmful results.

THE PRINCIPAL OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London), Ophthalmic Surgeon and Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay said: Having often heard of the supposed deleterious effects of the consumption of opium by natives of India, I, as an Ophthalmic Surgeon, having many operations to perform on elderly people, as for cataract, at an early period of my practice supposed that surgical operations on opium-eaters must prove disastrous, and for several years in every case made minute enquiries as to the consumption of opium by patients about to undergo operation. Natives of Bombay were not so much given to opium as people from Kathiawar, Cutch and other northern districts, and these in most cases used opium. The quantity, as a rule, was small—say one pice worth (about 7 grains) per day or two days, in pill. The people who used opium did not apparently differ in appearance from those not using opium, and so far as I could see it had no deleterious effects whatever. They recovered from the operations in exactly the same numbers as non-consumers, and were preferable patients to tobacco-smokers, who in spite of all rules to the contrary will smoke tobacco in the hospital wards. For a number of years I have made no enquiries on the subject, as I came to the conclusion that the moderate consumer of opium received no more evil effect from it than the moderate consumer of tobacco from the latter drug. Immoderate consumers of both opium and tobacco suffer harm, the latter causing blindness and other affections of the nervous system, the former disorders, chiefly of the digestive organs. As regards the use of alcohol and opium, I h..

the same opinions as those who have expressed themselves strongly in favour of opium as compared with alcohol. The latter in the tropics, unless taken in very small quantities, is a most deleterious poison. Opium in large quantities is also, of course, highly objectionable, but less so than alcohol. As to why people commence to take opium it is not easy to give an answer; so in the same way it is difficult to say why people smoke tobacco. The reasons which a tobacco-smoker can give for using this drug will probably hold good for opium in many cases. Undoubtedly both classes of people appear to find pleasure in consuming these substances, and opium undoubtedly is often consumed on account of various ailments in which it gives relief.

OPIUM TAKING IN EAST ANGLIA.

Before coming to India, while an Assistant to a Surgeon near the Wash in Lincolnshire, a damp, low-lying, malarious district, I found that the labouring classes often suffered from ague, rheumatism and bowel complaints, and the use of opium was very general. It appeared to be used mainly to ease the aches, pain and shiverings so common among the people with a malarious taint where the symptoms very frequently did not reach to the extent of causing ague. It was much cheaper than quinine, which cost at that time (1865) about 12*s.* an ounce, whereas opium costs about the same price per pound, and a small quantity of opium served the purpose required. If it be true that the contraction of the superficial blood vessels caused by the oversensibility of the nerves in malarious people is prevented by opium, and the shivering quickly ceases, it is easy to understand why opium is used by such persons all over the world. It appears to me, then, that the energetic Europeans and Americans, as a whole, prefer tobacco as a stimulant and sedative, while phlegmatic Orientals prefer opium, and it will be just as easy by Act of Parliament to compel the Englishman to give up his tobacco, as the native of India to give up his opium.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE NAGPUR DISTRICT.

Surgeon-Colonel H. Cook, M.D., I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Nagpur District, said: During a residence of several years in Gujarat it became known to me that opium was in frequent use among the natives of that part of India, and that its use was not confined to any particular section of the people, and that it was not only used by the adult population but also given to young children for the purpose of keeping them quiet and allowing the parents to follow their ordinary occupation.

THE EFFECTS OF STOPPING THE OPIUM HABIT.

My own personal knowledge of people addicted to the use of opium has been principally confined to prisoners in jail, who not infrequently stated on admission that they were in the habit of using the drug and that if its stoppage were enforced they would get ill and be unable to work. As a matter of fact it was found in many of these cases that stoppage of the drug led to diarrhœa or pains in the limbs, and rendered the patient unfit for work, and in these cases it was necessary to give opium to a moderate extent and gradually diminish the quantity as time passed, until, in a variable time, the patient could do without the drug altogether. Not infrequently other medicinal treatment had to be used in conjunction with the opium. Others again, and these were those who only used small quantities of opium, could stand the total stoppage of the drug without any serious ill-effects. There were a good number of old and emaciated prisoners admitted, partly from want of proper food and partly perhaps from excessive use of opium; but how far the emaciation had been induced by opium or starvation I am unable to say. I have also observed in persons addicted to excessive use of opium a condition of mental torpor or decrepitude induced, which seemed to be clearly due to the abuse of opium, and I have occasionally noticed in the case of lunatic asylums under my charge that opium is sometimes set down as a supposed cause of insanity, though, so far as my personal knowledge goes, I have never known insanity to be the result of opium alone, though it would appear to be frequently the result of indulgence in hemp preparations or alcohol in one form or another. As to the moderate use of opium (and I think I may say that the great majority of the people who use it do not use it to excess), I think that on the whole its use is beneficial, particularly to those who are ill-fed, badly clothed and housed, and have to work hard under all conditions of weather and season, and in the majority of cases no harm results from its use. I know the habit continued for years is not incompatible with good health, active mental powers, and longevity, and I am of opinion that the benefits derived from its use as a whole considerably exceed the injurious effects following its abuse. I have never known crime as a result of the use of opium, unless it has been deliberately used as a poison, and then it is the agent of a criminal and not the instigator to crime, and I have never seen an organic lesion in the course of a *post-mortem* examination which could be attributed to the habitual use of opium.

THE G. T. HOSPITAL SURGEON.

Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, said: My observations apply to the cities of Poona and Bombay and are principally confined to Mahomedans and Gujarati Hindus. In my capacity as Assistant Civil Surgeon of Poona in charge of the Sassoon Hospital, and also as Surgeon in charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, I have come across several opium-eaters and a few opium-smokers. Most of those opium-eaters were Mahomedan beggars and labourers and a few were Hindu beggars. In my private practice also at both these places I have met some opium-eaters amongst the better classes of Hindus and Mahomedans, and in one or two cases they were Parsis and Eurasians. The population of Bombay by the last census is said to be 821,764, and there are said to be 7,600 opium-consumers. The proportion per mille of persons using it would then be 9·24. Moderate indulgence in the habit of eating-opimn say to the extent of from 3 to 10 grains per day, which is the quantity, I am told, generally used by opium-eaters, produces exhilaration of spirits, brilliancy of the eye, increased activity of the imagination—sometimes of the voluptuous kind, stimulation of the powers of conversation, increased nervous and mental energy, followed by a period of quiet repose and satisfaction, an agreeable languor, relief from any existing pains and aches, forgetfulness of mental troubles, and, lastly, quiet sleep. The habit makes the man more quiet and reserved, more fond of his own company and of self-communion, and more shy of mixing in society. The moral character is not affected beyond this. On the bodily functions the effects are equally harmless; there is a feeling of warmth owing to increased circulation, increased perspiration, a firm and elastic step, and diminished appetite; the eater under its influence keeps his fast with comfort. The habit enables the overworked and under-fed labourer or the beggar wandering in the streets to endure fatigue and privation; it relieves muscular rheumatic pains and neuralgic pains to which by reason of hard work and exposure he is specially predisposed. It retards peristalus in the intestine and so allows time for his food hurriedly taken, or taken under difficulties, or at irregular times, or under unfavourable circumstances, to be leisurely absorbed and assimilated. The only drawback is constipation and the craving for the dose when its effects have passed off.

THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE.

The abuse of opium continued over a long time may produce degenerative changes in the brain and consequent deterioration of the moral and mental faculties, as the abuse of any other such powerful drug would produce; but I have not seen any cases to support this presumption. On the physical condition the effects vary according to race and individual idiosyncrasy. From slight gastric catarrh causing nausea and vomiting and loss of appetite, headache and constipation, to diarrhœa, serious general malnutrition, emaciation and exhaustion, there are met with several degrees of suffering. In considering the exhaustion and emaciation it must be borne in mind that the very diseases for the relief of which opium is often taken, may have much to answer for them. Opium is most often eaten by itself; sometimes it is mixed with saffron and bhang. I have very little experience of opium-smokers. Very few of my hospital cases smoked opium. I should say that opium-smoking was much more injurious than opium-eating. Opium is said by the natives to be a prophylactic against diarrhœa, ague and cholera. I know of instances in which it appeared to me that persons otherwise predisposed to malarious fevers escaped them because they were opium-eaters. On many occasions when I asked opium-eaters why they began the habit, they declared that it was to relieve aching of limbs, feelings of chilliness, and symptoms which are best expressed by the phrase "general malaise." Now these very symptoms are often the precursors of an attack of some forms of malarious fevers. There is no doubt in my mind, from my own experience, and the highest authorities in England bear me out, that the most certain preventive measure in times of cholera epidemics is to check the preliminary diarrhœa, and the best remedy to do that is opium; and no wonder, therefore, that natives have a belief in its prophylactic power against cholera. The consequences of the use of opium as habitually indulged in by natives are not by any means as serious as those which follow the use of alcohol. The moderate alcohol-drinker taking country liquor, if he takes it undiluted or slightly diluted for any length of time, lays the foundation of stomach or liver diseases or bowel complaints; if he takes it very much diluted he still injures his kidneys, and in both cases his brain, in the long run, suffers. However moderate he may be, provided he is a habitual drinker, he is a bad subject for the administration of chloroform, and for bearing surgical injuries and operations, and he easily succumbs when attacked by acute disease. He has not the consolation of the opium-eater that, however bad his symptoms may be, cessation of his habit would enable him to regain his lost health. He suffers morally and mentally also; at first the moral sense, then the will, and lastly the intellect are slowly debased, and the man gradually becomes unfit for his duties in life. The habitual opium-eater suffers comparatively much less bodily and mentally. Individuals addicted to the opium habit not only frequently retain full possession of their intellect, but have the most perfect co-ordination of thought and action. I have had very few opportunities of making *post-mortem* examinations on the bodies of opium-eaters. As far as I remember, I failed to detect any organic lesion in their organs. Even in cases of deaths from opium-poisoning nothing beyond hyperœmia of the brain and serous effusions in the ventricles and congestion of the lungs is found. An objectionable feature in the case of an opium-eater, whether moderate or excessive, is that a condition of body and mind is brought about by the habit by which the ordinary functions of life are properly performed only if the drug is regularly taken; if opium is withdrawn suddenly, apparently dangerous symptoms come on, such as aches, pains, yawnings, shiverings, great mental and physical depression, nausea, vomiting, and even diarrhœa and exhaustion. I said "apparently" advisedly, for all these symptoms may disappear either by the administration of the drug or by giving other medical stimulants, strychnia, &c. As the habitues are alarmed by these symptoms it is very difficult for them, unaided, to leave off the habit. I found it difficult in many cases to persuade them to stop the habit whilst under my care.

WHY OPIUM IS TAKEN.

As to the question whether the cessation of the habit leads the opium-eater to seek the effects he wants in other drugs or in alcohol, I cannot say much from experience. I know that opium-eaters begin to take opium either because they have some chronic disease causing pain, or have a belief in its efficacy as a prophilactic, or they take it as a stimulant either to stimulate their mental faculties or to increase their bodily powers of endurance during severe exertion or hunger and starvation, or to have increased capacity for sexual pleasure; I know that opium is given to infants so that they may not cry and suffer the pangs of hunger or thirst during their mothers' absence when they are out on work in the fields; and lastly, we all know that amongst mankind there is a strong and universal craving for something that would at the same time that it excites and stimulates, make one forget the troubles of life. Now if all these persons are deprived of their relief or enjoyment, I have no doubt they would have recourse to alcohol or cannabis Indica or other drugs. As I mentioned before, the mental faculties are not impaired by moderate doses and very slightly by excessive doses, and so I consider an opium-eater is quite able to conduct his business successfully. I may mention that my observations of the effects of opium apply to intelligent patients, some of them people of means and refinement in private practice, and to a few in hospital practice. The opinions expressed by me are founded on my own experience. They unfortunately differ from the opinions expressed in English medical books written by well-known authorities; but in judging between the two opinions it must be remembered (1) that there is a great difference between Europeans and natives in the tolerance of opium; I have known Europeans suffer severely from the effects of doses which would not produce any effects on a native; I have known European babies easily becoming drowsy and even comatose under the smallest doses of opium which would not affect at all, or at most produce quiet sleep, in native babies not previously accustomed to "balla goli";—(2) that when opium is taken in Europe it is taken either in great excess or in very objectionable forms such as the hypodermic injection of morphia;—(3) that there it is taken very often because the alcoholic habit is either broken off, or because after indulging in alcohol the depressing effects of it are sought to be counteracted by taking opium. The evil results are thus the combined results of alcohol and opium;—(4) that the habit being a *secret* habit in Europe it is much more likely to be excessive. In India, particularly in some places, every one knows every one who takes opium and how much; it is offered as a glass of wine is offered, and the publicity is a check to overdosing. I was for two years in charge of the Obstetric Hospital in Bombay and for upwards of two years in charge of the Obstetric Department of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and I do not remember having met a single case of abortion or sterility caused by the opium habit.

HOW ARE OPIUM STATISTICS OBTAINED?

Dr. Parukh, further examined by the Commission, said that he was a Parsee. His experience was derived from a few private patients and a few patients in the Hospital. In answer to Mr. Pease, Dr. Parukh said he obtained the number of opium consumers in Bombay from different sources. He could not give out the sources from which he had obtained the information regarding the number of opium consumers, without the authority of those sources. He did not know where the information was obtained from.

Mr. Pease said they did not want the names of the gentlemen who had given the information, but they wanted to know whether it was received from reliable sources.

The President remarked that there must be some basis upon which the information was obtained, and they wished to know how it was ascertained that the number of consumers was 7,600. They wanted to know how the figures were obtained.

Dr. Parukh said that he applied to different sources from which he was likely to get correct information. He had not got the information from one source but from several different sources. He had never seen any Parsee taking opium. There was no religious prohibition. The Parsee did not take opium because they had no such habit from their infancy. The other reason was that they did not belong to the labouring classes. He could not say why opium was not given to infants among the Parsees. In case of adults it could be explained that they were taking alcohol. He had heard of some cases of accidental opium-poisoning amongst infants.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COLABA ASYLUM.

Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, F. R. C. S. I., Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, said: My observations are applicable to Bombay City, as well as to the Dharwar, Satara and Khandesh Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency. I believe the use of opium is confined to from one to two per cent. of the population of these districts. In the City of Bombay the proportion is one or two per mille, and is confined principally to people from Upper India and China, though a good many Hindus and Mussalmans of Bombay use the drugs. Its effects are as follows:—(*a*). I do not think its moderate use has any appreciable effect on the moral or physical condition of the user, and I do not think that it conduces to crime or insanity. (*b*) I have no knowledge of its abuse, and have only met two cases when it was taken in large doses, and in these cases the users were strong healthy men accustomed to lift boxes weighing 180 lbs. and carrying this from place to place. There are four methods of consumption ordinarily practised, viz., 1st, crude opium, 2nd, by smoking "chandul," 3rd, by smoking "madak," and 4th, by drinking "kasumba." The effects of each of these is much the same, only that by smoking the effects of the drug acts quicker than crude opium which is taken by the mouth. Crude opium is taken in the form of pill. It acts when taken in moderation; 1st, as a stimulant, and 2nd, as narcotic, anodyne, and antispasmodic, operating chiefly through the cerebro-spinal system. It tends to diminish the secretions except that of the skin, which it increases. In over-doses it is a poison. I have heard of its being taken as a prophy lactic in malarial districts especially in Gujarat, where I have heard it is regularly taken in small doses once daily in the morning by the poorer classes, but I have no personal knowledge of its being so used. I have reason to believe that in cholera epidemics it is frequently used to ward off an attack and to act as an astringent in premonitory diarrhœa. The habitual moderate consumption of opium is harmless. It leads to no organic changes in the system. It is a luxury and is not followed by consequences as serious as those which follow the habitual consumption of alcohol.

OPIUM VERSUS ALCOHOL.

In moderate doses opium is stimulant and sedative, alcohol is more stimulant and irritating to the stomach and liver, and produces a greater reaction. In excess opium produces narcosis and stupor, but does not produce any organic disease or pathological change in the system, whereas alcohol in excess produces delirium, organic changes, diseases of the liver and nervous system, delirium tremens, and hardening of the surface of the brain &c. 7. No *post mortems* have been made by me during the time I have acted as Superintendent in this Asylum, as no opium case died here during that time. I have never known any pathological change found on *post mortems* of opium-eaters, nor have I heard of such changes from others. 8. It can be given up quite easily by those who take it in moderation, but those who are weak-minded find it difficult, and those who take it to alleviate disease as well as those who consume it to excess. 9. In moderate doses the habitual use seems to sharpen the intellect and make the consumer work harder and bear fatigue better. It is also said to lessen the appetite and enable the consumer to do with less food. It does not interfere with the consumer's ability to conduct his business successfully, but quite the contrary. I have no knowledge of it in excessive doses except the two cases detailed under para. 10. 01. I have also visited the Bombay opium clubs, and I have not seen a single case which would lead me to believe that the opium used as it is in these clubs has acted injuriously. I have also examined two men who take the opium in very large quantities: One is Mahdeo Rowloo Malay: He comes from Khandalgaum, Poona zilla, age 40, married, with two children; He takes about 25 grains of opium a day. He is strong and well built, and does a lot of work. The other is Khungilall Balloo, aged 50 years, married, two children. He is well built and strong. He takes 30 grains morning and evening. Both these men are employed in the opium godown, where they lift and carry boxes of from 180 to 200 lbs. all day. They show no signs of deterioration and no ill results.

OPIUM AND LUNACY.

Dr. Boyd in further examination by the commission said that during eleven years he had only seen ten cases of lunacy attributed to opium. But the cause was only supposed and false. Out of these ten cases, the cause of seven was unknown and not certified to. There were 53 cases of lunacy attributed to spirit drinking and 105 cases to hemp-drugs. In only one case the cause was certified because the relatives of the lunatic stated that the man was in the habit of taking opium. The man was sent to Ruttnagiri and so there were no papers in Bombay to ascertain the cause. Opium never produced lunacy, but it might produce hallucination for a short time opium was most beneficial on lunacy mania. He was for sometime at Rajkote in Kathyawar, where he was told that opium was used most effectually as proflectic for fever. He had visited several clubs where people belonging to the class of meaners, dock-labourers, both Hindus and Mahomedans, collected and smoked opium and enjoyed it thoroughly. Opium did not produce slightest injurious effect upon them. In fact the men would fare badly without opium.

The next witness called was Mr. H. P. Horne, Secretary of the Bombay Anti-Opium Alliance.

Mr. Mowbray said that a *precis* of Mr. Horne's evidence had only just been put in, and it mainly referred to a petition, a copy of which he (Mr. Mowbray) had never seen, although he had heard a great deal about it. He thought it would be far better if Mr. Horne's evidence was postponed, in order to give the members of the Commission an opportunity of framing their questions after studying the *precis* The room was cleared for the Commisson to consider the point raised, and upon the public being re-admitted, it was announced that it had been decided to postpone Mr. Horne's evidence.

PETITIONS.

At this stage Mr. Hewitt put in a petition signed by nearly 200 Chinese residents of Burmah strongly opposing the use of opium.

On the suggestion of Mr. Pease the Commission decided to have enquiries instituted as to the authenticity of the petition.

Five Mahomedans appeared in person and presented the following petition:—"We, the undersigned, on behalf of a large number of opium consumers in Bombay, request that an early date be fixed for us to enable us to appear before the Commissioners in a body, thus giving an ocular demonstration of the falsity of the outcry the Anti-Opiumists have raised against the use of opium. Esmail Ayub, Aga Mahomed, Ebrahim Vaidina, and Esah Jamal".

The Commission decided that it was unnecessary for a number of consumers to attend, and that the recording of the petition would be sufficient.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. James Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Customs, said:—The districts in which I have served are, besides the town and island of Bombay, the Panch Mahals with Rewa Kantha in Gujarat; Khandesh in the Dekkan; Bijapur and Belgaum in the Southern Maratha Country; and Kolaba and Thana in the Konkan. So far as my acquaintance goes in none of these portions of Western India is the use of opium abused. No crime can be traced to opium; no general failure of health or of mental or bodily vigour is due to the use of the drug.

FEW CASES OF EXCESS.

The only district where instances of the excessive use of opium have come under my notice were in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. In that district excessive fondness for opium made one native officer of mounted police, one skilled blacksmith, and one or two of the gentry emaciated weak and uncertain. These instances of excessive devotion to the drug were unusual. Except the members of certain of the small lawless classes of ascetics no people, so far as I am aware, can as a body be said to suffer from taking opium. On the contrary in the west of the Panch Mahals where as in the neighbouring district of Kaira, the moderate use of opium by certain of the cultivators is usual, it is notable that the Lewa and Kadwa Kanbis, the class of cultivators who take regular and moderate doses of opium, are not only the most vigorous and best nurtured class in the district but are among the most orderly and skilful cultivators of Western India. In Bombay city Marwadis, North Indian Hindus and Musalmans, and the Cutch and Kathiawar Memons, Khojas, Bhatias, and Lavanas are the chief users of opium. I know of no case of Gujarati Marwadi or Purdesi Hindus being made less energetic and vigorous by the use of opium. Musalman embroiderers and other craftsmen, occasionally shew signs of the excessive use of the drug. They are the exception. And in almost no case does the injury done by the use of opium go so far as to interfere with the regular and successful management of a trade or craft. Over twenty years' residence has convinced me that there is no opium question in the Bombay Presidency. Very exceptional cases apart, judging by the classes who use opium in Gujarat and in Bombay city, the result of the moderate use of opium seems on the whole advantageous both physically and morally in the broad sense of aiding cheerfulness and evenness of temper.

NATIVE OPINION.

Except a few enthusiasts or sentimentalists I know no Natives of India who take exception to the present system of supplying and controlling the use of opium. No intelligent Native of India with whom I am acquainted would fail to regard with anger and dismay any attempt to levy fresh taxation to make up the loss of revenue sacrificed to the prohibition of the use of opium. If such a suggestion is made the mass of the people will say, as the people of Gujarat are already saying, 'What has come over the English.' The tax upon opium is in no sense an unpopular tax. The opium revenue is considered one of the most suitable and least objectionable forms of taxation. The few Natives who, I have been told, favour the sacrifice of revenue have been either enthusiasts whose opinion on such a matter seems to me worthless or political schemers whose judgment is warped by the hope of private profit or of class aggrandisement. I see no reason why the sale of opium in British India should be prohibited. I look upon opium as a gift and a gain to the people at large. In Western India the proportion of evil which the excessive use of opium causes is I am satisfied trifling compared to the good its moderate use does to health and spirits and the happiness and contentment it brings to thousands of hardworked and dreary lives. Nor would the prohibition of opium remove the proportion of evil its present excessive use causes. Even in the case of the landed gentry, some of whom in North Gujarat and in Kathiawar use opium to excess, the prohibition of opium would do them little good. In a certain number of the landed gentry their idle sluggish life calls for excitement. If opium is barred they will drink liqueurs or take to decoctions of *dhatura* or other powerful and poisonous stimulants. I can imagine no less objecttionable or more suitable or profitable source of revenue than the excise on opium. To rob India of its opium revenue seems to me a wrong to the people little short of a crime. Even if this sacrifice of revenue was enforced by prohibiting the sale of opium in British territory I believe the scheme would fail in its object. It seems to me likely, that in Western India the sacrifice of revenue would mean the increase not the diminution of the use of the drug. If in British territory alone the use of opium is prohibited or more closely restricted the growth of the poppy will increase in Native States. No funds will be available to maintain the present opium police or otherwise to prevent smuggling. In all British territory bordering on poppy-growing States the drug will be cheaper and the use more general than at present.

PROHIBITION WOULD STIMULATE SMUGGLING.

It may be said that to prevent the growth of the poppy in Native States and the prohibition of the use of opium in British territory must mean a reduction not an increase in the use of the drug. Three difficulties face this suggestion:—(*a*). In none but the smaller and less independent Native States can the growth of the poppy be prevented. (*b*). No considerable restriction on the growth of the poppy in Native States can be enforced except by the expenditure of ruinous compensation. (*c*). Even if the local growth of the poppy is prevented or greatly restricted foreign illicit opium will find its way from the sea-board all over Western India. Within the last ten years, arrangements have been introduced into the States of Gujarat with the object of putting down smuggling by bringing the whole supply of opium under the supervision of Government. In only a few of the States affected was the poppy grown. In certain of the smaller States the growth of the poppy was prohibited. But though this exception seriously damaged the efficiency and completeness of the settlement, prohibition was not attempted in Baroda. Baroda continues to grow and to make opium. If, though extremely desirable, prohibition proved impossible in Baroda, how can it be attempted in Central India or other first class States. Again in any of the States which make as well as use opium no considerable restriction on the growth of the poppy of on making of opium can be introduced without lavish compensation. The basis of compensation in the Gujarat States was the average State revenue from the local consumption of opium during the ten preceding years. The feasibleness of this settlement in no way implies the feasibleness of a proposal to prohibit or to restrict the growth of the poppy in States where the poppy is a profitable crop. First, the land revenue from one of the best paying of crops would have to be made good as well as the very large revenue from the export of opium. Compensation might also fairly be claimed on the ground of the unpopularity and disaffection which any severe restriction on the growth of the poppy would arouse. Additional police or troops would be required to prevent disturbance; and two unpopular burdensome and probably corrupt forces would have to be organised, one to move from village to village to prevent the growth of the poppy or to destroy growing crops, the other harassing travellers and pestering lines of communication nominally in search of the illicit exportation of the local drug. So far as my experience goes no Native Ruler who had the interests of his people at heart would consent, nor would any responsible Government Agent recommend, such loss, vexation and misery as would be the result of the prohibition or even of the extreme restriction of the making of opium in any of the larger States where the poppy is now a gainful crop. (*c*). Even if the making of local opium was stopped foreign opium would take its place. To prevent the smuggling of opium by sea is a task of extreme difficulty. Only a small percentage of the articles or packages that pass through the Customs House can be examined. Even with trustworthy information effective measures to prevent sea smuggling are most difficult to enforce. To search suspected boats, baggage and passengers, if not impossible, is at once so grievous an interference with trade and so distasteful a duty that it can be attempted only under circumstances of special importance.

EGYPTIAN OPIUM.

A considerable amount of Egyptian opium comes secretly into Bombay through Bohora and other firms of wealthy Arabian merchants. To prevent this importation is practically impossible. Egyptian opium is eaten in many wealthy up-country Musalman families. For several years past no instance of the seizure of Egyptian opium in the Customs House is on record. Large quantities of Persian opium come by sea into Bombay. The bulk of the Moghals or Persian Musalmans in Bombay city eat opium. Almost none of them use any opium except the Persian drug. Nor is its use confined to Moghals. For eating though not for smoking almost all rich Musalmans prefer the Persian to the Indian drug. This is known to the officers of the Opium Department. Schemes for detecting the smuggling of Persian opium receive careful attention. The success of these devices is of the smallest. Most of the opium is brought by horse-dealers and their men. The men wear loose clothing, they carry bulky bundles of horse rugs, along with them are boxes and bags with grain, spices and drugs. At landing the horses are nervous or can easily be made nervous. It is difficult if not impossible to insist on a search that may cause a fight or a stampede among the notoriously quarrelsome Persian horses. At the stables search is little less hopeless. In most stables there are over a hundred men. The arrival of an opium officer is at once known. The information passes by signs round the stables and contraband opium is secreted. If the difficulties in Bombay are so serious when the gain from and the temptation to import illicit opium are moderate; when the opium revenue supplies an efficient staff of detectives to keep a watch on smuggling; and when the disposal of illicit opium involves time and risk, what will be the state of things when on the one hand the prohibition or extreme restriction of the local drug has so greatly increased the demand for foreign opium that its prompt and easy disposal is secured, and when on the other hand the sacrifice of the opium revenue has destroyed the means of maintaining a detective police. It may be argued that part at least of this picture is fanciful, since the necessity of a stronger preventive service will be admitted and an efficient police is sure to be provided. So far as experience is a guide if the opium revenue is sacrificed not one opium policeman will continue to be employed. Even supposing that the new opium arrangements run counter to experience, even if this double financial wrong is prepetrated, and to the destruction of revenue is to be added such waste on special police charges as would suffice to make opium-smuggling difficult in Bombay, even then the import of foreign opium is by no means stopped.

THE DRUG WOULD COME THROUGH PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The result will be to divert the opium traffic from Bombay to its old headquarters in the Portuguese ports of Goa, Damaun and Diu. Or, should special arrangements with the Portuguese be concluded, the illicit traffic in opium will pass to the smugglers' Paradise, the so-called foreign Indian ports of Kathiawar and Cutch. These ports which have no British Customs house, not even a British Customs officer, are gradually being connected by rail with the entire area of inland India. Last year the attempt was made to evade the imperial import duty on kerosine by landing a cargo at one of the foreign Kathiawar ports and passing it inland by rail. The size of the kerosine cases prevented this scheme from succeeding. With opium such a venture would almost certainly prove a success. If the supply of Indian opium was seriously restricted Persian, Egyptian, and doubtless in a few years Chinese opium would pass inland through many West Indian ports. These ports will also play a leading part in the confusion that must result from any prohibition or excessive restriction in British districts whether or not accompanied by any nominal prohibition or extreme restriction in the Central Indian States. The fortunes formerly made by the illicit export of Malwa opium to China through Damaun and Diu are not forgotten. With such fatal faclities for shipment no one who knows the enterprise and ingenuity of the Marwadi and the Bhatia can doubt that, in spite of severe restriction or nominal prohibition in poppy-growing States, a way will be found for the large and gainful export of illicit opium. With the present up-country arrangements for the supply of opium I have no fault to find. They secure a considerable revenue, maintain an efficient police, make smuggling difficult, and provide for consumers a convenient and sufficient supply of pure and wholesome opium. Liberal compensation has removed from most of the local Chiefs the temptation to favour illicit traffic. And the sufficient supply of the class of drug that is in demand secures the contentment of the local consumer and prevents illicit competition passing beyond moderate bounds. My acquaintance with the city and island of Bombay increasingly impresses me with the difficulty of preventing opium smuggling. This is in no way due to the backwardness either of Government or of the farmer in furnishing a sufficient force of detective or other police. The difficulties are inherent in Bombay, in its immense traffic, its huge houses, its numbers of trained and skilful smugglers. If the difficulties in the way of preventing smuggling are so serious when the price of opium is not excessive and when care is taken that consumers have a wholesome, suitable and sufficient supply, I am satisfied that any attempt to prohibit or even grievously to restrict the use of illicit opium would, in Bombay, result in the complete break down of control over smuggling. Apart from the loss of revenue I am satisfied that the withdrawal of Government control from the opium trade would be

A SERIOUS EVIL.

The enforcement of suitable and necessary restrictions on the use of the drug would cease. What is worse the guarantee that the drug used is pure and wholesome would be at an end. To any one who knows the Bombay drug market the conviction amounts to certainty that if Government supervision is withdrawn the bulk of the illicit opium supplied to consumers will be poisoned by adulteration. My dread of the evil of withdrawing Government supervision is not speculative. The last six months have proved the dread to be well founded. In 1892 in deference to the mistaken and faint-hearted scrupple that in the eyes of the people of India such duties discredit Government the supervision of opium smoking houses was withdrawn. The result has been that instead of about twenty licensed houses of which the inmates were under surveillance, where stated hours were enforced, where none but good and wholesome opium was obtained, over one hundred and fifty clubs have been opened, unhampered by rules as to hours or behaviour, and doubtless using large quantities of illicit and more or less adulterated opium. When Consider that it is suggested that arrangements so profitable, wholesome and sensible as the present opium system should be swept away in favour of a scheme which implies ruinous loss of indispensable revenue, lavish waste on compensation and police, no probable reduction in the quantity and a grievous decline in the quality of the opium consumed, I can only in amazement echo the Gujarat cry 'What has come over the English?'

THE EFFECT OF CLOSING LICENSED HOUSES.

Mr. Campbell further said that there were two classes of zemindars, cultivators and those who owned land, and the habit of taking opium was common amongst both. In reply to Mr. Mowbray, he said that since licensed houses had been closed, the number of opium smokers had largely increased, and he believed that a great deal of smoking was secretly carried on. The amount of opium on which duty was paid in Bombay during the last five months was 1,150 lbs., but it was 1,900 lbs. before the contracts were stopped during a corresponding period. In answer to Mr. Pease, he said that the clubs now existing were not legal. There had been no alteration in the law with regard to those clubs, which might have existed before. The inducement held out by the club was that there were no limitation of the hours during which smoking should be carried on. He believed that the stopping of the contracts tended to increase the use of opium. There was only one case of prosecution of the clubs before the courts. He could not say whether the sales of opium would go in those clubs or not. He could not say how many shops there were in the town and island of Bombay at which opiums was sold. In answer to Sir James Lyall, he said that the maximum amount of opium that could be now purchased at licensed shops was two tolas, while that of hemp-drugs was four tolas.

THE BOMBAY EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, I.M.S., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, in the course of his evidence, said:—I have been in India since 1870 and I have been Health Officer since 1873, and I have acted as Municipal Commissioner on several occasions. I have observed the use of opium not only in India, but around the Persian frontier up to the Caspian. I have made many experiments on myself and others with opium. The late Mr. Curwen and I thought of publishing a work on the subject. In Khorassan and around the frontier, where I observed the effects of opium, probably more people take opium in proportion to their numbers than in any part of the world. They say the habit of taking opium has only been known in Khorassan during the last thirty years. Most of the people seemed to think that apart from the influence of custom, the cause of the habit was the ill-health caused by malaria. Down in the valleys where there is water, and by the streams of water and moisture, fevers are very prevalent. And as I hope to state hearafter, the use of opium, like all habits, is influenced by the manner of life, and follows the necessities of the people. Where the people live in a buoyant climate and are in buoyant health they do not think of opium, nor will they be bothered with taking opium. It is the juice of the grape they long for, not the juice of the poppy, those who seek intoxication or "Kief." The popular view of the opium-eater indicates how the use of opium is regarded. The opium-eater, by which I mean the one who takes opium in excess, is looked on as a joke, and many stories laughing at him are told. There is a very entertainining book, in Hindustani, full of stories, all laughing in a good-natured way at opium-eaters and smokers. The effect of opium in excess, and this is the chief ill-effect even in excess of opium, is to produce abstraction of mind and an indifference to trifling objects. This abstraction of mind is considered by the ordinary observer an impairment of memory, but it is not.

THE WITNESSES' OWN USE OF OPIUM.

While travelling on the frontier, I suffered constantly from fever, and it was only with the assistance of opium, with and sometimes without quinine, that I was able to make long marches and ride long distances in a country where the water was salt and the valleys direly feverish, and the population, where collected in towns and villages, sorely afflicted. After returning to India, while suffering from fever, I took for some years opium generally with and sometimes without quinine. Opium increases the action of quinine. Around the moist lands on the Persian side of the Caspian some of the population seemed to me to be famishing from malarial poisoning, for they could only digest a thin wafer-like bread, and they could not use the ordinary bread the people of Persia use. The effecs of opium is to do in an imperfect degree, and less exalted form, what healthful air does, and to make people nearly feel as they would feel in good health.

PROHIBITION ATTRIBUTED TO SELFISH MOTIVES.

If I am asked as to how the prohibition of the opium shops has been received in this city, I reply that it has been regarded as another instance of the intention of the Government and of the British people to interfere with the customs of the people. I went frequently around these shops on the days before the sale of opium was prohibited, and heard crowds discussing the policy of Government. Even those who were opposed to the use of opium dit not believe the action of Government was from noble motives to rescue the people from the habit of opium. It was unpleasant to hear how the action of Government was attributed to proselytising influence or to selfish motives. Some of them,—the people I remonstrated with,—said if the British Government wish to improve the people, why do they not stop the importation of English goods? Why do they not feed the poor? said some others. Those who did not say it was a sham philanthropical pretence of the Government, said it was due to the "Padri loq." Only the educated classes understand and appreciate the benevolent purpose of the British Government. If I am asked what will be the effect of prohibition, I say, from my experience as the head of a department of over 4,000 pepole, which has been called the greatest prosecuting machine in Bombay, that the only effect will be injury to Government. No measure which is opposed to the interests of any large number of the people can be enforced, even in the city of Bombay.

MISSIONARIES VERSUS OPIUM.

The physical injury caused by opium in excess cannot be compared with the effects of alcohol. The effects of opium are rather of a mental character. I have seen people who, although they had been devoted to opium, almost as soon as they had ceased using the drug appear as if they had never used it. I think there is a great deal of truth in the statement of Missionaries that opium causes people to reject or treat with contempt their teaching. It is this, that opium produces such repose of mind that the teaching of a Missionary, be he Christian or other, is a mere delusion. Missionaries not taking opium, and only seeing opium-eaters occasionally, have mistaken the cause as well as the significance of the phenomena they have observed. To my mind the man who eats too much is as much, if not more, to be pitied than the opium-eater. The man who eats five large meals of strong food is in far more danger than the man who eats opium even in excess. Amongst the classes who eat flesh, a far larger number are injured by too much food or unwholesome food, and amongst the classes who do not use flesh, a far larger number are injured by sweetmeats than by opium. Opium-smoking does not altogether bear the same relation to opium-eating that tobacco-smoking does to tobacco-chewing. It is not so much injury that opium does when smoked as the smoking of opium in society. It is the same with all habits. I will give an illustration of my meaning.

SOCIETY EXCITES TO INDULGENCE.

We all eat more when we are together than when we are alone. In hotels and clubs, men eat more than when they are alone. Society, with opium as with everything else, excites to indulgence. I think the smoking of opium does less organic injury than the smoking of tobacco, but at the same time I think the smoking of opium does more harm to the individual usefulness than the smoking of tobacco. It is not the opium in itself, it is the conditions which opium-smokers, in society, like to surround themselves with. It is to me amazing that most of the people who have given testimony as to the nocousness or innocuousness of opium have not observed that it is the harmlessness of opium in moderation that causes danger. The two conditions essential to the enjoyment of opium, in society, are quietude and dimness of light. I see it has been stated that opium is used as an aphrodisiac; but it has to be remembered, as I mentioned in referring to the repute in which opium is held, the number of other agents used in India and in other parts of the world as aphrodisiacs; for instance, milk is a very common one for one person who uses opium, thousands use large quantities of milk and strong food. Incantations are very common, and even favourite prayers and pious exercises. If I am asked what will be the effect of closing the places for the sale of opium I reply injury to Government and suffering to the mendicant and the diseased. If I am asked whom it will benefit, I reply the people who cheat and live on the needs of the needy. In conclusion, I mention that now a smaller number of children are given opium than 20 years ago. This is ascribed to three influences—less room and house crowding, the advice of medical men and greater prosperity of the artisans through factory labour. I believe that for one person injured by opium, hundreds are injured by the theatres. It is as foolish to say that opium in moderation does harm as to say that opium in excess does not do harm to the individual. The conclusions I have come to are that opium in excess does not do the organic injury which alcohol, tobacco and strong foods may do in this tropical country.

DISREGARDED LAWS.

In answer to Mr. Pease, Dr. Weir admitted that the opium den was a pitiable sight to those who had not witnessed European drinking houses but not to the same extent to those who had witnessed them. In reply to Mr. Moubray, he said that from those persons, whom he had spoken to, he ascertained that it was a general practise amongst the natives to give opium to their children and he adhered to the statement that any prohibitory law would be very difficult to enforce in town like Bombay. Some of the Sanitary laws of the city were constantly disregarded. In answer to Mr. Haridas, he said that while many Mahomedans considered smoking of opium disreputable they did not look upon it in the same light as they did upon taking alcohol, which was considered sinful.

At this stage the Commission adjourned until to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m., when it will sit in two sections.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CALCUTTA Criminal Sessions open on the 19th instant. The principal case for trial will be that of Dr. Pearse, in connection with the Diamond Harbour shooting case. The man Peters can scarcely be put on trial for shooting his wife, as his recovery from his wounds must proceed slowly.

THE 28th Bombay Pioneers will cease work on the Manipur-Nichuguard Road on March 1st, and march to Nigriting on the Brahmaputra, where they arrive on March 20th. They will probably embark six days latter on the *Dalhousie* at Calcutta, arriving in Bombay on April 5 next.

THE result of the Calcutta B. L. examination has just been published, and the number of failures is very great. Out of three hundred and eighteen candidates only sixty-seven have passed. In explanation of this it is said that the standard of the examination has been raised inasmuch as the number of papers, in each of which the candidate must obtain not less than 33 per cent of the marks, has been increased from six to eight, and consequently the minimum aggregate of pass marks is now four hundred instead of three hundred.

FOR many years the Forest Department has been fighting hard to obtain more favourable pension rules, says the *Englishman*, and some months ago we stated that a despatch had been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning the terms which were asked for. Although no official resolution has yet been issued in India, Forest officers throughout the country will be glad to learn that the regulations for 1894, which have just issued from Cooper's Hill, plainly state that the more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

A FATAL accident took place at the Northumberland Fusiliers' rifle range, at Benares, on Friday morning, when a soldier of the regiment in the markers' butt was shot by a magazine rifle bullet, which, striking the iron frame of the target, glanced back and struck him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein. The man did not feel the effect of the hit at the time and walked, back to the firing point, when, though medical assistance was rendered, he suddenly collapsed frim internal hemorrhage and died in few minutes.

IN days not so long ago an expedition against one or other of the frontier tribes bordering our North-Eastern frontier used to be one of the set-pieces in the military programme for the cold weather, as regular of recurrence as the musketry meetings or the manœuvres. Singphos, Kamptis, Daphlas, Akas seemed in a combination each to do something in turn which should involve their being looked up in the succeeding marching season by an expeditionary force. Most interesting explorations many of these little campaigns furnished, and if there was often a good deal of hardship involved, that was a light matter to the keen officers who got the chance of seeing new countries and new tribes, and to the picked troops who formed their escorts. But with the annexation of Burma the Daphlas and Akas receded into the political background again. With an admirable consideration these tribes seem to have refrained while the hands of the Government were seriously occupied, from any practices which would assert their own claims to the attentions of a flying column. It is only when the savages round Upper Burma have been got under, and the Chin-Lushai country brought under subjection, that one of their tribal Governments has thought it time to challenge the Government of India to a trial of strength—throwing down the glove by means of an outrage or two, in order to constitute a provocation that could not be overlooked.

COMMISSIONS have been awarded to the following soldiers:—Sergeant-Major R. McKay, of the Cheshire Regiment, who is now promoted to the rank of quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant; Sergeant J. C. Hewitt, of the East Surrey Regiment, promoted to the rank of second-lieutenant in the Dorsetshire Regiment; Sergaant G. P. Hoggan, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, appointed second-lieutenant in the Welsh Regiment; and Sergeant-Major John Rorke, of the Welsh Regiment, promoted to quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant. In addition to these, Army Schoolmaster W. W. Clarke has been appointed Inspector of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, in the place of Captain R. Bell, who has retired.

GENERAL F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, of the Madras Staff Corps, has died at his residence in Bath, at the age of seventy-four. Son of the late Major Priestly, he was born in 1819, and entered the Army in 1838, serving with the 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers), and being appointed captain in the 74th Highlanders in 1854. Transferred to the Madras Staff Corps in 1861, he became colonel in 1869, and major-general in 1881, when he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list. His further commissions were dated:—Lieutenant-general in September 7, 1884, and general, January 22, 1889.

THE death has been reported of Major-General G. C. Hodding, C.B., of the Indian Staff Corps, who joined the Madras Army in 1851, and attained the rank of major-general after forty years' service. He was mentioned in despatches for his conduct during the Afghan War of 1879. He was still on the active list when he died.

THE Queen has approved the bestowal of a Good Service Pension upon Colonel J. C. Stewart, of the Indian Staff Corps.

AN Aldershot correspondent states that the Duke of Connaught received orders, on the 25th ultimo, to hold a detachment of Royal Military Mounted Police in readiness to embark for Egypt. The headquarters of the Corps, under command of Major Broackes, have been inspected by his Royal Highness, who is highly gratified with both the men and the horses. The men are the pick of our Cavalry, and their equipment and discipline is perfect.

THE court-martial at Chatham proceeded yesterday with the hearing of the charge against Sapper Hart, Training batt., Royal Engs., of attempting to rescue Sapper Law from the custody of the picket on the occasion of the recent military riot. The case was not concluded when the Court rose. There is a similar charge against Sapper Learmouth, which will be heard when the first case is diposed of.

MR. TOYNBEE, who arrived from England by this week's mail steamer, will be offered the Commissionership of Bhagulpur, which falls vacant next month, on the departure of Mr. Quinn, on medical certificate.

A LONG letter, addressed by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Lord Rosebery, making further representations and suggestions in reference to the position of slaves in Zanzibar, is published, with a brief reply intimating that the subject is incessantly engaging his lordship's attention: but that, in view of the difficulties involved an interviw, for which the Society asked, would not under present circumstances serve any good object.

THE Paper Trade Exhibition at the next Easter Fair will be held by the Middle German Paper Union at the house of the Merchants' Club, Leipzig. In addition to promoting and facilitating intercourse among members of the various branches of the paper trades, the exhibition is intended to offer as clear and comprehensive a view as possible of all the novelties brought out in paper and stationery, such as paper and stationery dealers, bookbinders, printers, booksellers and home and foreign buyers are most interested in from a business point of view. Such visitors may receive cards of admission free by applying in advance to Mr. Bruno Nestmann of Leipzig. Applications for space, and other questions, should also be addressed to the same gentleman.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Bandelkhand District Assault-at-Arms will take place at Jhansi on February 16th and 17th.

Officers of the Regular Forces have been declared eligible for the membership of County Councils.

Lieutenant A. D. Fisher, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

A revised edition of the Standing Orders of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has been approved for issue to all concerned.

Lieutenant C. G. R. Smith is posted to the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, on resigning his probationary appointment in the Staff Crops.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duck probably embarks on the 17th instant to join his appointment as Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

Captain W. H. Salmon, Kings' Royal Rifles, remains at home on extended leave till the 28th instant; and Lieutenant L. T. Stokwell, Seaforth Highlanders, until 8th April next.

An Army Order has been issued forbidding the use of irons or other mechanical restraint as a punishment on soldier prisoners in military prisons. Irons or other means of mechanical restraint shall be used only when necessary for the purpose of restraining the prisoner.

It has been finally decided that the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers shall leave Poona for Bombay on the 13th instant, *en route* for Quetta, and that the 13th Bombay Infantry shall leave Poona, *en route* for Aden on the following day. Both corps will be railed to Bombay.

Lieutenant W. P. Bethell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment; and Lieutenants A. P. Berthon, Munster Fusiliers, J. B. C. Thomson, Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Quartermaster J. Griffiths, West Surrey Regiment, to the 2nd Battalions.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided not to make any appointments to the Indian Staff Corps from corps serving out of India after the trooping season of 1894-95. In consequence of the number of names already noted no further applications should be forwarded.

Tht officers who lately passed the final examination at the Staff College, and whose corps are in India, were to embark for India on the 1st February, unless otherwise ordered, and they will complete the course prescribed by the Staff College regulations out here, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The following non-commissioned officers have been awarded silver medals for meritorious service:—Sergeant-Major J. Foster, Royal Engineers; Brigade Sergeant-Major J. Maher, Royal Artillery; Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Ryder, 4th Dragoon Guards; Sergeant S. Watts, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India on private affairs:—Captain F. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers; Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 2-5th Gurkhas; Lieutenant P. E. Ricketts, 18th Bengal Lancers; Captain G. C. Feilden, Seaforth Highlanders, and Captain J. H. E. Reid, Scottish Borderers, for 12 months; Lieutenant R. Alexander, Rifle Brigade, for 348 days; Captain W. H. Trethewy, Hampshire Regiment, and Captain H. A. F. Greville. 18th Hussars, for 6 months.

The following new rule for promotion to Lieutenants has been promulgated:—At the expiration of two years and three months' service from date of first commission (exclusive of all leave, excepting privilege leave) he will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, provided he has passed the examination in the native languages by the lower standard. Should he not then have passed the examination, he will only be promoted from the date of passing. An exception to this rule may be made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, in case of delay by illness resulting from field service.

The programme the of R. I. M. S. Clive has been revised as under:—Leave Bombay 2nd March with Lancashire Fusiliers, arrive at Karachi 4th, leave Karachi 8th March with Middlesex Regiment, arrive at Bombay 10th, leave Bombay 20th March with 5th Bombay Infantry, arrive at Karachi 22nd, leave Karachi 24th March empty, arrive at Bombay 26th, leave Bombay 30th March with 13th Bombay Infantry, arrive at Aden 6th April, leave Aden 11th April with 16th Bombay Infantry, arrive at Bombay 18th, leave Bombay 22nd April empty, arrive at Karachi 24th, leave Karachi 26th April with 2nd Bombay Infantry, arrive at Bombay 28th.

The undermentioned have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieutenants J. B. Wood, Royal Artillery; G. C. Kemp, Royal Engineers; F. H. Norie, Hampshire Regiment; A. C. D. Baillie, Seaforth Highlanders; G. P. R. Beaman, Essex Regiment; L. T. Hay, 5th Bengal Cavalry; J. B. Bediord, 14th Bengal Lancers; C. L. Gregory and K. H. Jackson, 19th Bengal Lancers; E. Eardley-Wilmot and A. A. Irvine, 3rd Bengal Infantry; M. H. P. Barlow, 4th Bengal Infantry; C. Kaye, 21st Punjab Infantry; A. B. Minchin, 25th ditto; H. W. F. Cooke, 28th ditto; H. M. MacTier, 39th Gurkhas; F. G. C. Ross, 2-3 ditto; R. E. A. Hamilton, 2-4 ditto; S. D. B. Kitchen, 1-5 ditto; Surgeon-Lieutenant H. G. Melvill, Indian Medical Service

THE GHAZIPUR COW-KILLING RIOTS

The Allahabad High Court on Friday disposed of the appeals of fourteen men who were convicted of an offence under section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, being members of an unlawful assembly, a less grave offence than that of those whose appeals had previously been heard, they having refused to disperse when called upon to do so. Each of the appellants had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in some cases rigorous, in others simple. All except two were also sentenced to pay fines, in some cases of Rs. 500, in others of Rs. 250. The offence was committed at Shahabad on the 26th June last, the day after the Bakra Id. Several thousand Hindus assembled there and called out that if the Mahomedans had *Kurbani* that day they would kill them and loot their village. No violence was resorted to, as they were variously informed that the *Kurbani* was over, and that it would not take place. The Mahomedans agreed that there would be no cow-killing in future.

Mr. Strachey, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown; and the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Alston, barristers-at-law, and Mr. Baldeo Ram and Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, vakils, for the appellants. Mr. Colvin, Mr. Baldeo Ram, and Mr. Malaviya addressed the Court, the defence of each of the appellants being an attempt to prove an *alibi*. Several of the appellants were in Court, very meanly dressed.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Strachey if he could give any information as to the ability of the men to pay the fines. He said that the imposition of a fine had not for its object the detention of persons in prison beyond the maximum period permitted by the section under which they were convicted.

Mr. Strachey said he presumed the Magistrate was acquainted with the circumstances of the men when he imposed the penalties. He had no information beyond what might be contained in the record.

It was found on referring to the record, that the fines had been paid, and the appellants released on bail.

Their lordships dismissed the appeals.

TRAGEDY AT THE SINGAPORE MASONIC CLUB.

A sad calamity took place in the forenoon Singapore on the 30th ult, when Captain Robert McNeill shot himself with a revolver in the premises of the Masonic Club. Death was almost instantaneous. All the circumstances that can be gathered in connection with the case point to a deliberate and successful attempt at suicide. Captain McNeill leaves a widow and children, who are living at Glasgow. The deceased was a man who was generally liked, and was of a quiet and unassuming disposition. Captain McNeill first came to the Straits about twelve months ago, when he brought down the steamer Bheema from Bombay. He seems, however, not to have retained the command of that vessel, for it is stated that he next went as mate of the McAlister, of which vessel he shortly afterwards assumed command. From that ship he made another change, and went as captain of the small coaster Hanoi, which position he held up to this morning. Soon after his decease a letter was sent addressed to him at the Masonic Club which, on being opened by Police Superintendent Bell, proved to be a notice from the owners of the steamer Hanoi, to the effect that Captain McNeill's services were no longer required. However, from the shipping Office, after clearing the Hanoi he went to the Government Savings Bank attached to the Post Office, and there opened an account by placing on deposit the sum of $50. From there deceased went to the Masonic Club and was reading the papers. He was occupied thus for some little time, and then he got up and asked the secretary of that institution if he would play a game of billiards. The secretary replied that business was pressing, and did not allow him time to do so. Captain McNeill then went to the table and started knocking the balls by himself, and so amused himself for about five minutes. He then took up an illustrated paper and went and lay in a lounge chair. He had scarcely been there a minute or so when the secretary heard a report as of a revolver. He left his room and walked, into the reading-room, and there saw McNeill lying in the long chair in a state of collapse with blood flowing freely from his mouth and head. The deceased had been in a very despondent state for some time.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., with the Overland Mails of January 26, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 5-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Surg-Major and Mrs Murray, and infant	Mr Couchman
Mr and Mrs J C Neil, and two children	Mr E J O'Brien
Dr H C Martin	Miss Davis
Lieut and Mrs Rea, and infant	Mr and Mrs Bulgin
Miss Sturges	Mr A D White
Mr and Mrs J A Hudson	Mr Johnson
	Mr Nelson Barrett
	Mr and Mrs Wintle

From Brindisi.

Mr A Winckler	Mr and Mrs Martin
Major Bowles, R A	Mr J Maynard
Mr and Mrs Clegg	Mr H R Cobbold
Mrs Bindon Blood	Mr Lindsay
Mr F J Stevens	Mr Anthony
Major H Griffiths	Mr Pearson
Mr Babington Smith	

From Malta.—Mr P Nicosia

From Ismailia.

Mr W P Bliss	Mr Pallachi
Mr W G Rockfeller	

From Aden.

Capt J A Jellett	Col G A French.

Weather Report.—From Aden to Bombay experienced light easterly winds, with fine weather, smooth water, and very cool.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

POLITICAL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Monday began a series of addresses to his constituents in East Manchester. After congratulating his hearers that the action of the Opposition in the Commons and in the House of Lords had secured the country a brief respite from the Irish problem, he referred to Imperial defence and favoured a special department charged with, the general responsibility for the defence of the Empire. He insisted, therefore, on the necessity of further strengthening the Navy, but hoped the question would not be treated in a party spirit. Mr. Arthur Balfour on Tuesday continued his course of addresses, and mainly devoted his remarks to the subject of the Employers' Liability Bill. He did not blame the Government for carrying to its logical conclusion the legislation of 1880 and subsequent years, but condemned them for seeking to destroy the voluntary combinations which the men who had organized them wished to retain. Mr. Balfour delivered another address on Wednesday.

Mr. Acland, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a meeting of his constituents at Rotherham. After an allusion to the Home Rule question, he defended the action of the Government with reference to the Featherstone disturbances, and enumerated various matters in which he maintained that Ministers had acted in the interests and for the benefit of labour.

Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, addressed a Gladstonian meeting at Aberdeen on Tuesday, and defended the policy of the Government with regard to Home Rule and other questions.

Presiding on Monday at a meeting in Birmingham, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., referred to the gravity of the evils arising out of the widespread poverty and lack of employment among the working classes. The decline of our hold on external markets he attributed partly to want of alertness on the part of our producers in studying the wants of their customers, but also to the fact that our rivals could produce more cheaply than we do owing to their longer hours of working and lower rates of wages. He was prepared to support an Eight Hours Bill for any trade the members of which could show that such a measure was legitimate and expedient.

Mr. H. Chaplin M.P., spoke on Wednesday at a Primrose League meeting at Paddington, and characterized the present Government as the most unpatriotic the country had ever seen.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Derby on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer strenuously atttacked the methods of the Opposition during the Session of Parliament as unscrupulous and obstructive, but claimed that in spite of them the Government had achieved substantial successes in passing the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons and in dealing also with the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils Bills and other measures. The question of the House of Lords would, he predicted, soon assume great importance, for now that the restraining power of the Whigs had been removed by their absorption into Toryism, collisions between the two Houses would be inevitable.

IRELAND.

On Saturday Mr. John Morley received at Dublin Castle a deputation on the subject of the acceleration of the mail service between London and Dublin in order to maintain the advantage of the Queenstown route for the American mails. He promised to represent to the Post-master-General the influential character of the deputation and the extreme interest that was felt in the question throughout Ireland.

A great Unionist demonstration took place on Wednesday at Portadown. Lord Ranfurly occupied the chair, and the Marquis of Londonderry, who was the principal speaker, advocated the policy of land purchase as the true solution of the Irish difficulty.

GENERAL.

Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., has been appointed to the vacancy in the Senate of London University caused by the death of Sir William Smith.

The Welsh Land Commission opened its sittings in London on Tuesday. Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff, Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland, was the only witness examined, and gave evidence as to the working of the Crofter Act in the Scottish Highlands. The proceedings are being continued.

At the Royal United service Institution on Friday, Mr. W. Laird Clowes read a paper on "The Ram in Action and in Accident," in which, after analyzing the actual result of all the recorded cases of ramming or attempted ramming in modern naval warfare, he drew conclusions generally unfavourable to the ram as an efficient instrument of offence. A discussion followed, in which Admirals Nicholson, Boys, and Vesey Hamilton, Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., and others took part.

A long letter addressed by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Lord Rosebery making further representations and suggestions in reference to the position of slaves in Zanzibar, is published with a brief reply, intimating that the subject is incessantly engaging his lordship's attention, but that an interview, for which the society asked, would not, under present circumstances, serve any object.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. H. M. Stanley delivered a lecture at the Canterbury Music-hall on "The Opening of Africa." He sketched the general course of his expeditions across the continent, described some of their principal results, and closed by urging that it was the duty of this country to contribute, as other European States were doing, to the development of Africa.

At last Friday's sitting of the Miner's Federation Conference resolutions were carried in favour of the nationalization of mines, nominating representatives to the International Miners' Congress to be held at Berlin this year, and to the Trade Union Congress to be held at Norwich, and granting another month's support to members still out of work in consequence of the recent look-out. The Conference closed its sittings on Saturday.

A statement in support of the proposal that the Imperial Government should follow the example of the Canadian and New South Wales Governments and grant a subsidy to the new Canadian-Australian Steamship Line has been submitted to Lord Ripon by a deputation including Mr. Huddart, the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Lord Ripon has promised that the matter should have the serious attention of the Government, and recognized the Imperial importance of the scheme.

Telegrams have been received in London to the effect that Jabez Spencer Balfour has been arrested at Salta, near Buenos Ayres; but a statement that he is to be despatched to this country by a steamer leaving next Saturday is declared to be inaccurate, and it is added that at least two months will probably elapse before his arrival in England.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Friday, the hearing of the charge against Mr. and Mrs. Zierenberg of prejury in their evidence in the libel action brought by them against Mr. Labouchere was resumed, and the defendants were eventually committed for trial. The magistrate intimated that he would accept bail in two sureties of £150 each.

A man named Greenfield, a labourer at Robertsbridge, Sussex, on Monday night killed his mother. aged 78, who had lived with him for many years. The next day he gave himself up to the police, confessing the crime.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. G. C. Hodling, C.B., I.S.C., Ensign T. McMahon, Bev. (Ret.); Sir Gerald Portal, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Gen. F. J. B. Priestley, late M.S.C.; Sir H. Des Vœux; Gen. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B.; Admiral J. E. Parish, F.R.G.S.; Gen. Meilinet; Canon T. J. Rowsell; Mrs. Butler; Mrs. Gilder.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Jan. 19:—The project of summoning a new International Monetary Conference is no longer regarded in influential circles here as purely Utopian. It is certain, at all events, that those persons in Berlin who are interested in the matter have drawn up a plan for the Conference, to be submitted to the Governments concerned. The leading principles of the plan are, I understand, nearly as follows:—The United States, France and the British and German Empires shall form a Monetary Union on the following basis—namely, the United States are to buy and to use for currency purposes 10,000,000 dols. worth of silver a year, and France, representing the Latin Monetary Union, is to purchase 20,000,000 frs. worth. Great Britain and Germany are to withdraw all their gold coinage and paper money worth less than 1*l.* sterling, to buy 750,000*l.* worth of silver a year in the meantime, and to issue notes worth less than 1*l.* against a full equivalent deposit of silver coinage. India is to resume the unlimited coing of silver. The price of silver is to befixed by the countries just mentioned at several—say four—pence an ounce more than the Indian rupee price alterable only at the beginning of each year. If the average London price of silver at any time fall 10 per cent. below the Convention price the members of the Union shall have the right to withdraw from it, and it will then, of course, be dissolved. This plan is to be accompanied by a long series of remarks and comments, including an attempt to prove that the acceptance of the Boy Rules by Great Britain and Germany is perfectly compatible with their maintaining the gold standard, and an attempt to explain the height of the Convention price of silver by the necessity of offering the owners of silver mines a profit sufficient to induce them to form a trust, with a view to limiting the output. The memorial appended to the plan treats of Indian affairs at considerable length.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAPLIN ON BIMETALLISM.

Speaking to a meeting of his constituents at Manchester, on Jan. 24, Mr. Balfour asked, "Can you explain briefly the chief advantage of a bimetallism standard—(laughter)—as compared with monometallism?" Ladies and gentlemen, you tremble. (Laughter.) You think I am going to deal with bimetallism, but I am not. Reassure yourselves. The subject, important though it is to the manufactures, to the trades, and to the finance of this country and the world, is, I admit, one neither suited for this occasion nor for this time in the evening—(hear, hear)—and I must refer my questioner to public statements of my own, to speeches of my own devoted entirely to this great topic—(hear, hear)—which I have delivered both in Manchester and in London, and from which I have never seen reason to recede. (Hear, hear.) The opinion I then expressed in favour of a particular change in our currency I still hold, but you must forgive me for not taking this particular occasion for defending those opinions in detail. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. Chaplin was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Randolph Churchill Habitation of the Primrose League, held at the Paddington Baths, on Jan. 24. In the course of his address he referred as follows to the Currency Question:—"Whatever difficulties Sir W. Harcourt had to face in connection with the Budget were absolutely nothing as compared with the difficulty which he would have to face in connection with the Indian Currency Question. The Government had absolutely refused to take Parliament into their confidence until after they had adopted the policy which had now plunged them into a hopeless muddle, for they were still utterly unable to sell their Council bills even at the market rate of the day. When the general election came—and it would probably happen much earlier than was expected—he hoped the Primrose League would continue in their good work, and help to deal a deathblow at the most unpatriotic Government the country had ever seen, for by so doing they would add to the happiness, the prosperity, and the welfare of the people, (Loud cheers.)

SIR DAVID BARBOUR ON THE SILVER CRISIS.

The *Westminster Gazette* has had an interview with Sir David Barbour in reference to the Currency Question, which it reports as follows:—

"Have they not been at all affected by the developments of recent years?"

"No," he responded, very deliberately; "but I think, of course, that the difficulties of establishing a general system of doubble legal tender—a term which I prefer to bimetallism—have been increased. At the same time what has happened affords fresh proof of the necessity for such a system. Unfortunately little was done to this end at the Brussels Conference, although even if England had not been prepared herself to take a decided step, something perhaps might have been accomplished by promoting united action by other States. But that is all over now. I think, also, that the Indian Government should not have anticipated the decision of the American Government by closing the Presidency mints to the private coinage of silver. At the same time the result would not perhaps have been far different."

"Do you still think that the Indian Government's experiment has failed altogether, or that there is yet a chance of success?"

"My hopes of its success are great as ever." Sir David Barbour made this important statement slowly and deliberately. "When it was decided to close the mints and establish a gold standard, I felt, of course, that the action then taken was of an experimental character, and that it was impossible to be absolutely assured of success. But I think as much now, as I thought then, that success might be reasonably expected."

"To what do you attribute the recent collapse?"

"The fall in the rate of exchange, which has occasioned so much anxiety, does not seem to me so very unnatural. It was generally thought by the Anglo-Indian community, in which I have many friends, that the rupee was bound to go at once to 1s. 4*d.*, as a consequence of the decision of the Indian Government. This was a mistake, and we are now suffering from the reaction. No allowance was made for the difficulties which it was obvious would have to be encountered. It must be remembered that the Government did not contemplate the fixing of a minimum value of 1s. 4*d.* for the rupee. It was believed that exchange would gradually rise to that figure, and that when it was reached, stablity might be established by fixing a ratio between the rupee and gold—or, in other words, by setting up a double legal standard."

"And in addition to this reaction from hopes that were unduly sanguine?"

The difficulties were, of course, aggravated by speculative action, but those occasioned in this way would not have lasted long. It seems to me that a grave mistake was made when virtually a minimum price was fixed for the India Council Bills. For a length of time no Bills were sold, because the price was not considered high enough, and then suddenly all restrictions were removed. I think it would have been better if no change had been made in the method of dealing with the Council Bills. In other words, they should have sold in stated amounts—amounts adjusted to suit the conditions of trade—for what they would fetch. My own experience, which is lengthy, proves to me that difficulties have always been occasioned by attempts to hold up exchange artificially. Some discretion must be used, of course; but the chief essential is that the trading community shall know that Bills will be sold in certain fixed amounts at a natural price. I am very glad that the Government has now decided not to keep back Bills, but to sell them in the ordinary way."

"What is your explanation, Sir David, of the peculiar increase in the exports of silver to India? Has not that fact had much to do with the collapse in exchange?"

"It has," was the reply, "undoubtedly exercised much influence, and I must admit that it is not only surprising, but somewhat difficult to explain. Naturally, of course, apart from all special influences, the exports of silver always tend to increase, for the supply steadily increases, and India is the one great market where the demand is constant. In a large measure I think it has resulted from speculative influences, which have been stimulated probably by the greater profits that the wholesale dealers in silver thought they could secure. The demand for the metal also has been augmented by the fall in price, for the native population retain all their old faith in silver. It is the one great form of wealth into which they desire to convert their savings. It has been said that rupees are being taken out of hoards and are being passed into circulation, and that bar silver is being bought instead; but we have no evidence of this, and I am much inclined to doubt such statements. Still, it is not strange that various explanations should be hazarded, for, as I have said, the increase in India's silver imports is difficult to explain."

"Do you at all favour the views of those who think that an import duty should be levied on silver?"

"To such a step I should not, perhaps, make any objection if the import duties were for revenue purposes. A moderate duty imposed with that idea might be justifiable; but I do not think it would do to impose a high duty for the purpose of excluding silver from India."

"Briefly, Sir David; are you inclined to think that after a time affairs will settle down, and that the policy of the Government may ultimately prove successful?"

"Yes, I am inclined to take that view. But of course the future must be more or less uncertain, and, moreover, much is needed to procure success. For instance, strict economy should be the policy in India, and the greatest efforts should be made to keep down the Home charges, and so avoid adding to what is termed the 'tribute'. If all were done that is possible, I think that when affairs have settled down again success might be expected. No fresh change in policy should be made. The Indian Government should simply stand firmly by its original resolve, and wait patiently Exchange may, of course, fall to still lower level; but it seems to me that the downward movement is probably nearing its end. I am disposed to think that the rupee will touch its lowest exchange value in the current year, perhaps early, and that subsequently its tendency will be towards the level which will make the establishment of a double legal-tender in India a question of actuality."

"Do you think that what is termed a gold standard can be established and maintained in India?"

"It can be established, of course, and could be maintained; but as in India the standard and the actual currency in use would be different, the maintenance would perhaps be difficult and certainly costly."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S VICEROYALTY.

The *Times* writes:—It may now be regarded as a settled rule in Indian affairs that, while incense is being offered to the new Viceroy in the West, and every effort is being made to extract pledges or promises from his inexperience, the retiring Viceroy in the East has to listen to the observations of candid friends who no longer have any thing to expect at his hands. When people understand that this is the regular course of events on the retirement of every Viceroy who has done his duty to the Crown, and in the best and largest sense to the inhabitants of India, they will be in a position to estimate at their real value the declarations of the native Press that Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty has been a failure, that he has been wanting in sympathy with "the people," and that he has been merely the mouthpiece of the Civil Service. But, when a native newspaper talks about "the people," it means at most the race, and generally only the class, with which it is identified. In the majority of cases it represents only a ridiculous percentage of the particular race in whose language it is printed. A measure conceived in the interests of the mass of the inhabitants even of a single province may be, and very often is, distasteful to a small but highly vocal clique, who would like to manage the province in their own way. Upon the whole policy of a Viceroy, who has to watch over the well-being of India at large, these men are as incompetent to speak as they are to criticise the policy of the German Chancellor. Lord Lansdowne has carried on the policy of Lord Dufferin, of securing fairplay for our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, who form not the least important or least valuable element in our Indian Empire. That policy forms the main ground for the charge of want of sympathy for "the people"—*i. e.*, for the people who are not Mahomedans and would like to use British rule in order to acquire an ascendency which they could never win by their unaided efforts.

The great standing contention with which every Viceroy in succession has to deal is the demand of the doctrinaire politicians educated in England, or on the English system, for a complete apparatus of constitutional government on the most advanced European model. It cannot be too clearly understood in this country that elective institutions are entirly foreign to the genius of the East, and that no demand for them ever has been put forth by any race within the confines of our Indian Empire. The outcry comes from a small literary class, who, by the very education that suggests it, are placed entirely out of sympathy with the mass of the people from which they spring. So far as it can be done with safety, the Indian Government has endeavoured to satisfy the aspirations which we are to some extent responsible for fostering in a limited class. Lord Dufferin set on foot a movement for extending the privileges of the Legislative Councils, which has since been carried out in the form of what all reasonable men must consider a substantial concession. Lord Elgin will probably preceive the necessity for giving that reform a fair trial, and gaining very definite experience of its working and effects, before listening to the impatient demands for more, which his accession to office is likely to provoke.

LORD ROBERTS AT BRISTOL.

General Lord Roberts, who is fulfilling a series of social engagements in Bristol, was on Jan. 24 presented with the freedom of the city. His lordship, who is connected with Bristol by family ties, is very popular among the citizens, and evidence of this was afforded at a conversazione he attended at the Industrial Exhibition, when 2,500 people were present. He has also been entertained at dinner by members of the Old Etonians Club, located in Clifton. A story is told concerning the distinguished officer's brief sojourn in the west. An unknown gentleman presented himself before the policeman on duty at the Council House, Bristol, on Jan. 22, and, asking which was the town clerk's office, passed in. It happened that the town clerk was out, and of his assistants one was at home ill, and others were variously engaged. The stranger having strolled quietly about the premises until the town clerk returned and called vigorously for the office boy, emerged from the shadows, and asked if he could see the town clerk. Thereupon he was told that he could, and was requested to give his name. "I'm Lord Roberts," was the unexpected reply. The situation was a singular one, but the town clerk quickly recovered his self-possession, and the new freeman had no reason to complain of his reception. There was a large attendance at the council meeting on the 24th at which Lord Roberts signed the roll, the members assembling in their scarlet robes, surrounded by all the civic paraphernalia of which this ancient city can boast. The ceremony was very simple, the resolution conferring the freedom on his lordship being read, and the burgess roll signed, the name of General Roberts following that of the Duke of Edinburgh. Then the Mayor (Mr. R. H. Symes) made a few congratulatory remarks, and General Roberts responded. The parchment certificate of freemanship was enclosed in a gilt casket, subscribed for by members of the council. It is designed in the Renaissance style, being rectangular in shape, with bevelled corners elaborately ornamented and chased in relief. The four sides. Present Corinthian pilasters and beautifully designed panels, filled in with scroll work, the four corners being mounted with griffin heads and heavy scrolls. The lid of the casket is surmounted by a winged figure of "Victory," holding a wreath of laurel. In the evening General Roberts was entertained at dinner at the Mansion House.

A representative of the *Western Daily Press* (Bristol) has had an interview at Clifton with Lord Roberts, with respect to Mr. Balfour's proposal for a new office of Imperial Defence. Lord Roberts said he agreed with Mr. Balfour's proposal that there should be a department which would be responsible to the nation for the defence of the Empire. The proposal was new, he thought in the form in which Mr. Balfour put it, but he was under the impression that the idea underlying it had been enunciated before. The Cabinet would, of course, determine the national policy, but the head of the new department would, he presumed, be in direct communication with the Ministry, submitting the proposals of the Department to the Ministers, and by that means there would be secured some continuity of policy in the event of a change of Government.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A circular has been issued by representatives of the Society for the Suppression of the opium trade, the Urgency Committee, the Christian Union and the Woman's Urgency Committee, appealing for aid. They wish it to be understood that the appointment of the Opium Commission was not desired by them. The consumption of opium in India is, in their opinion, a comparatively small portion of the iniquity of the Indian opium trade. The worst feature of the traffic in the drug is that revenues are raised by the direct participation in a manufacture and commerce detrimental to the inhabitants of China and the Straits Settlements. The Commission that some of them desired was one simply to inquire how the financial difficulty involved by the loss of the opium revenue could be best dealt with. It is next pointed out that funds are needed to enable Mr. Alexander, the secretary of the Society for tha Surpression of the opium Trade to carry on his contest with the Indian Government on the matter. The signatories also complain of the manner in which the reports of the Commission are given by the British Press.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

MR. BALFOUR ON THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., addressed a meeting of his constituents in East Manchester on Jan. 22. Beyond a brief reference to Ireland he confined himself to the question of national defence.

For the moment there was an interval in which they might turn to other problems of as great importance even as the unity of the empire. There was one problem at least of as great importance, and that was the problem of the defence of the empire. (Cheers.) He asked their attention that night to questions which must come near the heart of every patriotic subject of the Queen, whatever his nationality. The subject was one which should be lifted far above the low level of party conflict. (Cheers.) It was a subject which had engaged the attention of the House of Commons at no very remote period. The Opposition proposed a resolution upon the deficiencies of the Navy, and Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt treated the matter, not as one of imperial importance, but of conflict between the two sides of the House. It was, however, with no object of bringing discredit upon the Government that he (Mr. Balfour) and his friends brought forward the resolution. They believed that if the Government had made up their minds at all they had made up their minds to do nothing; but the debate had led them to alter their minds, and had had some effect even upon the obdurate heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers.)

INTERVALS OF APATHY AND PANIC.

He was not going to trouble them with a detailed comparison of French ships and British ships, for there could be no question whatever that at the present time the French and the Russians were going ahead of us in building ships, and that in the last eighteen months we had lost a precious interval which no amount of hurrying would enable us to make up. Why was it that on these questions of national armaments and defence the British allowed themselves to alternate between intervals of apathy and panic? It was not dignified. In other respects we were businesslike and not given to panic; but on this question we seemed to allow ourselves to slumber, and then to suddenly awake and make frantic prepartions, which would have been altogether unnecessary if we had from year to year seen that our necessities were fulfilled. There were several reasons for this, in his opinion. In the first place, Government by party was partly responsible. He was a strong party man himself, and believed that this country could only be governed by party, but like other things Government by party had its bad side. Those questions which were not party questions were consequently sometimes allowed to drop out of sight. There were other reasons, however, for the hot and cold fits in reference to these national matters. There was one which was capable of remedy, that arising out of our system of official and Cabinet government. The departmental offices did a large amount of work irrespective of party. That system, however, did not touch the system of Imperial defence. We had no permanent organisation, no permanent record by which the work of Imperial defence might be carried on from Government to Government.

AN IMPERIAL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT WANTED.

We had a Minister of War and a Minister for the Navy, but the Imperial defence ought to be above either, and should include both, so that there ought to be an Imperial Defence Department. Now between the War Office and the Admiralty there was no doubt in this country, as in Germany and France, a certain amount of friction. It did not of course exist between the Ministers, but simply between the permanent officials. The great fault of the present system was that there was a lack of responsibility, and if the scheme of national defence was not carried on properly there was nobody to attack but the whole Cabinet.

THE FRONTIERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

There was yet a third class of reasons for our period of apathy in national defence. In France and Germany the citizen had always before him the frontiers with hostile fortresses arranged along them. The France and German citizen was a citizen of a great empire menaced by a constant and chronic danger which he must do his part to ward off during his lifetime. We had to pay for our happy situation by the fact that we too easily forgot that dangers not less great menaced the empire of which we were citizens, and that duties not less onerous rested upon our shoulders than those which rested upon the shoulders of Germans and Frenchmen; for of all the empires of the world the British Empire was the one that had the least defensible frointier, for our empire covered the globe, and wherever a ship carrying British merchandise was the frontier of the British Empire. (Cheers.) The property of our citizens might be taken away from them and their interests might be threatened, more important than the property of any individual citizen. The empire, of which we were the heart, could be destroyed without a single foreign soldier landing on the shores. (A voice: "That is if you give Ireland Home Rule.")

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

If, through some unhappy combination of national misfortune and national folly, any foreign or combination of foreign Powers were to wrest from Great Britain the command of the sea, that day would see the downfall of the British Empire. There was not a colony—not India—not one of those possessions which we could thenceforth say that we held by a secure tenure, and if there should be anyone present that night who said that England was, after all independent of her great colonies, and that Great Britain could exist with half her power unimpaired though India perished, though Canada and Australia were lost, then if such a person were listening to him he asked him whether he thought that when they were lost Great Britain could herself, with the command of the seas once gone, successfully continue the contest? (Cries of "No.") Why, the food which they ate was of foreign growth, the raw material which their daily avocations called upon them to manufacture into goods on which England's greatness depended came from abroad, and if their food and their raw materials were cut off, how, he asked them, was the population packed within the four seas going to survive the struggle?

NEED ENGLAND ARM HERSELF.

Now he hoped he would bring home truths which were already near their hearts, but he wanted them to set to work to do something to carry out the wishes which he knew they entertained. He wished them to help him, and to help the House of Commons, from whatever side that House might be drawn, to do something to put beyond the perils he had described interests which must be as dear to their opponents as they certainly were to themselves. But perhaps he should be told that England was a peace-loving country; that she had not joined in any Continental combinations which could drag her into war; that she had no natural enemies; and that as she desired not the goods of other men, so other men did not desire our goods; and that she need not arm herself against the dangers and perils which her own conduct had done nothing to deserve. He believed that if anybody desired to oppose the policy of raising our armaments to the requisite strength by such arguments as that, such a person was totally ignorant of the real dangers which faced us in the future. When he observed the present attitude of Europe, he could not flatter himself that he could look forward in the future to an indefinite era of international peace. Foreign nations were obliged to contemplate the possibility of war. We habitually shut our eyes to it, and yet at this moment there was ship-building going on in French and Russian dockyards. There had been movements within the last ten years made in Asia which so far as could be directed against no Power in the world at this moment except England. They must not mistake his proposition. He did not say, and he did not believe, that either the French Ministry or the Russian Emperor desired war. He went much further, and said he believed both the French and Russian Governments were earnestly bent upon peace, but he saw, nevertheless, that it was evident that in making their arrangements for the future they thought themselves bound to contemplate war, and that the Power among others, against whom they thought it necessary to make provision in case of war was England. Were we to keep our eyes shut, were we to be blindfolded, and we alone among the nations of Europe? It was for the people of this country to see that their representatives at Westminster should see that that which was nearest to the interests of every one of us—the defence of our empire and our shores—should be carried out efficiently, and should be carried out quickly. (Cheers.)

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularl valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, stores, &c

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. MONSON AND THE ARDLAMONT CASE.

"The Ardlamont Mystery Solved," is the title which Mr. Monson has given to a pamphlet which he has written upon the death of Lieutenant Hambrough. The work is of less than a hundred pages, and is published by Messrs. Marlo and Co., of 27, Bouverie Street. Mr. Monson's reasons for placing his views before the public are given as follows:—

"The terrible ordeal through which I have so recently passed, and the large amount of public attention excited by my case, would naturally dispose me to retire as much as possible from public view, and try to recover as best I might from the shock to which my system has been subjected, and this is the dominant feeling in my mind at the present moment. But I have a duty to perform, first to myself and family—and I claim the right to say emphatically, first to myself and family—and secondly to the public."

The monetary transactions and the insurance policies are exhaustively dealt with, and the boating disaster, which, it will be remembered, formed one part of the indictment, is fully discussed by the writer, who shows how the craft ran upon a rock, thus sustaining the damage which called forth so much controversy. Mr. Monson dwells, with some minuteness, upon all the circumstances leading up to the death of young Hambrough. He says, "Hambrough walked on the right, myself on the left, and Scott behind. When near the end of the cover I heard a shot from the direction of Hambrough, and called out, 'Have you shot anything?' or words to that effect, as would be natural in shooting cover; but there was no answer. I went towards the direction of the shot, and along the sunk fence. I almost immediately saw Hambrough. He had evidently fallen off the fence, and was lying at the bottom—about a drop of four feet—on his left side."

Criticising the evidence given by Crown witnesses in reference to the death, Mr. Monson says:—"It was so long after the death that the experts for the Crown visited the place that almost all traces of any reliable evidence had been destroyed or rendered useless by the lapse of time, and there was no evidence taken at the time of the disaster, except in support of the theory of accidental death." Speaking of the mode of procedure in Scotland, Mr. Monson says:—"In England a corner's inquest would have been held, whilst in Scotland there is no corner's inquiry. There is, however, an official—I might almost say an omnipotent official—called the Procurator Fiscal, who holds a position analogous to the coroner or Public Prosecutor in England, and the system pursued in Scotland is that the police officer immediately informs the Procurator Fiscal of the district of any sudden death. It is then the duty of the Fiscal to proceed as soon as possible to the place of death and make a personal examination of the body, and to collect all possible evidence bearing on the case. . . . I think it is generally recognised, even in Scotland, that this system is a bad one, and there have been several agitations to have the existing law altered. A good part of the evidence that is taken and admitted under this system would be found to be quite useless if exposed to cross-examination, and in connection with which serious mistakes are likely to arise."

The volume closes with some extracts from "Scott's" diary. While the police are searching every one of his known haunts, he is reported to be a calm and cool spectator of Mr. Monson's trial. While the detectives eagerly scan each suspected passer by, in hopes of finding the missing man, Scott roams about quietly and unmolested, frequently watching the movements of those who are so anxiously seeking to effect his capture. On Aug. 7 the diary opens. On Aug. 15 Scott was in London, and he writes:—"I met one of the Crown witnesses. I went into a refreshment-bar and had a drink. A lot of Scotland Yard men were having lunch there. Inspector ——had a drink with me. I am always pretty chummy with the Force. They are not bad chaps in their way, but it takes a lot of intellectual dynamite to make a hole in a police helmet and let a new idea in."

Mr. Scott appears to have made no particular efforts at concealment. He says:—As the police were looking for a man in a jacket and bowler, it was highly improbable that they would arrest a man in a frock-coat and a chimney-pot. I therefore effected the necessary change in attire, and walked abroad fairly satisfied that nothing but an accident or gross carelessness on my part would lead to discovery." Some time later Scott avows he was drinking in a public-house in the Strand, when a detective came into the bar on the pretext of selling evening papers, and endeavoured to hear the conversation. The officer, it was afterwards ascertained, was looking for the missing man, and actually shadowed one of the party, but not the real Scott. Mr. Monson says he is not likely to be deterred from speaking out boldly for fear of giving offence to this or to that individual, however highly placed.

MR. STANLEY ON "THE OPENING OF AFRICA."

Mr. H. M. Stanley lectured on "The Opening of Africa" at the Canterbury Theatre, Westminster Bridge Road, on Saturday, Jan. 20. Mr. Stanley, who, was warmly cheered, said that it was and old tradition that Africa was not a fit climate for the white man to dwell in. The land on the sea level was intolerably hot; but the great bulk of the continent was very lofty. In some parts there was the temperature of Egypt; on the slopes of the mountains there was the temperature of Switzerland. But before they were able to reach this breezy table-land they had to pass through the moist maritime regions, and these hollow lands had caused men to be shy of Africa. Mr. Stanley, having given some account of the exporation of the interior of Africa, went on to say:—

In 1890 the Brussels Conference was held, and Africa was divided between the Powers; and England was the recognised master of 2,000,000 square miles. Seventeen Powers met and agreed that all were to make roads, especially railroads, and put down slavery and the slave trade. Germany gave 100,000*l.* a year, Belgium 80,000*l.*, and the King 40,000*l.*; even Italy gave 60,000*l.*; and England, the richest Power in the world, which had given twenty millions to free the slaves, gave a charter to the East Africa Company. The company started with 350,000*l.*, which would have been ample had they kept to the coast. But they sent out costly expeditions, they made treaties with 300 African chiefs, they entered Uganda, and made the British flag respected. But the Government had not supported them. The district around Victoria Nyanza was (Mr. Stanley affirmed) fit for the settlement of white men. A great many appeals had been made to them about Uganda, and he thought one appeal should be in the cause of humanity. There were formerly 2,000,000 people in Uganda; there were now only 600,000, the natives having massacred each other. If the English troops left, they would engage again in mutual self-destruction, and he thought they deserved a better fate than to be exterminated because the English nation was too cowardly to fulfil its destiny.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE SANDHURST.

The following gentelemen cadets have been awarded prizes as the result of the recent examination for commissions, held at this Institution, viz,:—Sword of Honour, Under Officer Viscount Crichton; General Proficiency, Under Officer G. L. Hamilton; Military Administration, Under Officer G. L. Hamilton; military Law, Gentleman Cadet R. W. H. Anderson; Tactics, Under Officer G. L. Hamilton; Musketry, Gentleman Cadet R. Bright; Fortification, Gentlemen Cadet R. W. H. Anderson; Military Topography, Gentleman Cadet H. L. Low; Drill, Under Officer F. R. Lawrence; Gymnastics, Gentleman Cadet R. Selous; Riding, Under Officer Viscount Crichton.

The good effect of a three-term course of instruction at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is very evident says the *Morning Post*, in the list which has just been published of the cadets who passed their final examination last month. This is the first batch of cadets that is composed wholly of those who have been for three terms at Sandhurst, and consequently it is the first time under the new system that a comparison has been possible with the old system. The list just published contains 76 names only, but of these no fewer than 41, or 54 per cent. of the whole batch, have passed out with honours. It may confidently be stated that there has never before been so large a proportion pass with honours. Until quite lately the usual number of cadets to pass out of Sandhurst half-yearly was about 180, and, even with that large total of cadets, the number who passed with honours was seldom more than about 20. But at that time the cadets only remained at Sandhurst for two terms. The small number of cadets that have passed out on the present occasion is owing to the transition from the old to the new system; but, nevertheless, the proportion who have passed with honours is even more startling than if the number were larger. In future there will be about 120 cadets pass out of Sandhurst half-yearly, and it is possible, if the high standard of the last batch is kept up, that we may see in future lists as many as 60 cadets at a time pass out with their names included in the honours list.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

I HEAR, says the military correspondent of the "Globe," of bitter complaints from soldier officers of the hardships which they and their families have suffered through the breakdown of the troopships. They wish to know whether it is a part of our present policy to send them to sea in crazy old vessels which are in a chronic state of tumbling to pieces. It is of course, understood by every officer that he and his family encounter certain risks in going to India. They have no wish to saddle the authorities with the misfortunes which arise from the "visitation of God" or the chances of travel; but it is only too evident that worn-out machinery and postponed repairs have lowered the credit of our trooping service, and, that the Government alone are to blame for its inefficiency. It is on the sea that the cords uniting the different parts of the Empire will be strengthened or weakened. Indian opinion distrusts imperial power and readiness; and if troopships get into the habit of "shutting up" half-way to their destination, it will not tend to restore the waning confidence of Greater Britain.

The Plymouth correspondent of the "Daily News writes:—It is probable that the famous old troopship Himalaya, now on a voyage to China on military service, will soon terminate her career as a trooper. The Admiralty have instructed the dockyard officials at Devonport to make a close and careful examination of the vessel's hull and machinery immediately on her return to England, and to report how long, in their opinion, she is likely to continue to run safely on foreign trooping service. It is likely that in their survey of the vassel the local officials will be assisted by officials from Whitehall. The Himalaya is quite an historic vessel. She is the oldest, and has proved herself by far the most valuable of all our troopships. She was purchased by the Government so long ago as 1854 for the sum of 130,000l., and since then close upon 500,000l. has been spent upon her for maintenance and repairs; indeed, it is frequently asserted that so often has she been altered and repaired that not a single stick of the original ship now remains. The Himalaya is expected to return to Plymouth about April 7 next.

A correspondent, "A.F.S." writes to the "Times":—Sir,—On the 8th inst. a question was put by Sir A. Acland Hood, M.P., to the Secretary of State for War with reference to the quartering of the 2nd battn. Somerset Light Inf. at the Plymouth Forts on their return home from India next month. The answer given was to the effect that—(1) the matter rests with the general officer commanding; (2) it is usual to place the last arrived battalion in the forts; (3) as regards the condition of the forts there is a considerable amount of damp, but they are not very cold; and (4) there are troops now in garrison at Plymouth which are available for duty at the forts.

Both question and answer must, I think, have escaped the notice of the general public, otherwise surely a further inquiry would have been demanded to ascertain why it should be in the power of any general officer to send troops returning home after long service abroad to quarters "where there is a considerable amount of damp," and which are consequently cold, even if they are not "very cold." Why, too, should not the troops now in garrison at Plymouth, who are hardened to our climate, be taken in preference to troops returning from India, many of whom, no doubt, are recovering from the effects of fever, and all more or less susceptible to cold, especially a damp cold? Rumour says that the troops now in garrison are required for field days, but surely the health of our soldiers is of far more importance than the success of a general's field day. And yet I fear, unless a strong protest is raised, the former may have to give way to the latter, and it may require the censure of a Plymouth coroner to strengthen the verdict of the Portsmouth jury last November before the Government awake to a real sense of their responsibility to our soldiers.

ARREST OF JABEZ S. BALFOUR.

A REPORT of the arrest of Jabez Spencer Balfour by the Argentine Government has been fully confirmed by the receipt of official telegrams. The arrest was entirely unexpected by Balfour, who surrendered quietly, and was safely lodged in gaol. As soon as certain necessary formalities have been completed, the prisoner will be forwarded under escort to England. It is understood that the arrest was made—not as imp[illegible] any right on the part of the British Government to demand it, but as an act of international courtesy. The Press Association learns from an official source that the whole British case against Jabez Balfour was set out and arranged in May last, when it was almost certain that the Argentine Republic would allow the arrest. The documents were sent to Buenos Ayres, and the British Consul can act upon them without special instructions from home. It is now understood that Inspector [illegible], who prepared the case in May last for the Foreign Office, will take the matter up again and proceed to Argentina. It is understood that the indictment against Balfour will contain many counts, and that an attempt will be made to fasten on him not only the inspiration of the annual reports of the Liberator Building Society and the London General Bank for a long series of years, but the actual drafting of the documents. Steps are being taken at Croydon to secure, if possible, an inclusion in one of the counts a reference to Mr. Balfour's original connection with the Croydon and Norwood Tramways Company, which proved a disastrous speculation for a large number of investors. It is stated that the line cost more per mile than any other line of tram rails has been known to cost in England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Cooke, Surgn Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Kamptee.

FEBRUARY 12.

Mayne, Surgn Lt Col, Ms, I M S, to appear before opium Commission, from Bangalore.
Griffiths, Major, Bengal, R Welsh Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Murray, Surgn Major, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G off Ins duty, from Baroda.
Hale, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, on station, from Secunderabad.
Rea, Lt Bengal, 4th I H C, from leave, from England.
Ford, Lt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
French, Col, Bo, R A, from duty, from Aden.
Wiclie, Major, Bo enroute to Mhow, from Ins duty.
Bowles, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G, Ins duty, to Baroda.

FEBRUARY 11.

Gatacre, Br-Genl, Bo Staff, on inspection duty, to Baroda.
Hilliard, Lt-Col, Bo A A G, on inspection duty, to Baroda.

FEBRUARY 12.

Whyte, Capt, Bo 17th Infy, off leave, to Bhuj.

FEBRUARY. 13.

Bowles, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, Rawalpindi.
Saunders, Surgn-Capt, A M S, from leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos. 1 and 3 Subdivisions.

Tomorrow and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos. 2 and 4 Subdivisions

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 8 30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos. 2 and 3 Subdivisions.

Tomorrow and Friday, 8 30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos. 1 and 4 Subdivision

2. The Officer Commanding has the honor to tender to all ranks his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation afforded to him and the catering Committee in carrying out the work of the camp just concluded.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February, 1894.

1. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant and every Thursday until further orders.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company:—No 3577 Vol. D. D'Cunha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Wednesday the 14th instant at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

2. It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, WNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	141

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, January 20.

THE following acting sub-lieuts have been confirmed as sub-lieuts, in Her Majesty's fleet—namely, J P Irven H Rogers, C D Ricketts, H L H Fell. Staff-Surg M Fitzgerald has been prom to the rank of fleet surg in Her Majesty's fleet. The Rev T Kane, B A, has been appointed a chaplain in Her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R P Coffin to be lieut-col, vice Sandwith, ret; Capt E C L Congdon to be major, vice Coffin; Lieut C L Shubrick to be capt, vice Congdon.

Capt W Collins has been placed on the Retired List. Deputy Insp-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets C H Slaughter has been prom to the rank of insp-gen of hospitals and fleets. Assist Paymr S de V Taylor has been prom to the rank of paymr in Her Majesty's fleet Mr J H Feesey, clerk, has been appointed to the rank of assist paymr in Her Majesty's fleet.

Assist Paymr S E Elliott has been prom to the rank of paymr in Her Majesty's fleet.

Fleet Surg A C Queely has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request; Surg J E Webb, MB, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major and Barrackmr. T E Hungerford has been granted the honorary rank of lieut-col, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of March 21, 1890.

WAR OFFICE, January 23.

5th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut W Q Winwood to be lieut, to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoon—Lieut A L Renton resigns his commission.

11th Hussars—Second Lieut P D Fitzgerald, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt). to be second lieut. in succession to Lieut F F Fenton, seconded.

15th Hussars—Capt F L de Sales-La Terriere resigns his commission.

21st Hussars—Second Lieut T L Halls resigns his commission.

LIFE BATTALIONS.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. C W G Richardson is seconded for service with the Indian staff Crops.

The South Wales Borderers—The following lieuts are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—E W McK. Ballantyne, F G A Wimberley. The proms. to the rank of lieut. of the following second lieuts. are ante-dated as follows—R P Yates, to Oct. 24, 1893, vice F G A Wimberley, C J Safford; to Nov. 3, 1893, vice E W McK. Ballantyne.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut. A Skeen is seconded for service with Indian Staff Corps.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. G H Lawrence is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Crops.

Staff—Col G C Bird, C B, Indain Staff Corps, to be a col on the Staff in India; Liuet Col and Col G Simpson, Indain Staff Corps, to be dep qrmr-gen, Headquarters, Madras Army, and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army, vice Col A G Hutchins, Madras Inf, whose period of employment in that appointment has expired; Col T B Tyler from liuet-col half-pay, to be a col on the Staff for Royal Act in India, and to have the substantive rank of col in the Armys Major J W Murray, R A to be a dep-assist adj-gen for instruction, vice Lieut-Col C Kenndy, apointed insp of signalling; Capt. A B Hamilton, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a dep-assist adj-gen, vice Capt R N R Reade, the King's Shropshire Light Inf) who has vacated that appointment; Capt J S Ewart, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be assist military Secretary to his Excellency Liuet-Gen (local General) A J Lyon Fremantle, C B, Governor and Commander in-Chief of Malta; Capt. E H M Elliot, the Prince of Wale's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Right Hon the Earl of Glagow, GC MG Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand; Lieut E A Herbert, 6th Dragoons, to be aide-de-camp to his Excellency Lieut-Col Sir C B H Mitchell, K C M G Governor and Commander in Chief of the Straits Settlements.

Ordnance Store Department—Capt O C Sherwood, West India Regt, deputy-assistant commissary-general of Ordnance to be adj of the Ordnance Store Corps.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col A R Chapman, Col H I Lugard.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt C T Sennett resigns his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, January 23.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the cancelling of alterations of rank in the Indian Medical Services, made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be lieut cols—Majors A J Brander, C E Yate, C S I, C M G.

Capts to be majors—J M Candy, H M Briscoe, W Lambert, H L Dawson, W G Yate, Brevet Major A B Fenton.

The alteration of rank of Senior Apothecary First Grade, E Gillson, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment, from March 22 to July 9, 1891, notified in the London Gazette of April 22, 1892, is cancelled.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Col F W Joseph; Major H M Briscoe.

Bengal Medical Establishment—Surg-Col C P Costello; Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col E A Birch, MD; Surg Lieut Col E R Johnson.

Bombay Medical Establishment—Surg Major D R Ross, MD.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment—Senior Apothecary First Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut, G Nesbitt.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service of the following officer:—Capt H S Pelly Indian Staff Corps.

The following appts. have been made in the Military Dept, Government of India:—Lieut. Col. J A Miley, Indian Staff Corps, to be accountant-General vice Col. H G Pritchard, C S I, whose tenure has expired; Capt. A E Jones, Indian Staff Corps, to be assist. secretary, vice Capt. S D Gordon, whose tenure of appt. has expired. The following appt. to the Staff has been made by the Government of Madras:—Capt. A H B Cavaye, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, to be Station Staff officer, 1st class, Madras Establishment. The following officer is continued in his appt. after prom. to a half pay lieut.-colonelcy, with effect from May 19, 1893:—Lieut. Col J G C Curtis, Oxfordshire Light Inf., assist. adj. gen. for musketry, Bombay Establishment. The following appts. dated Oct. 23, 1893, have been made to the Personal Staff of the Commander in Chief, Madras:—Major R G Kekewich Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be military secretary Capt. the Hon. F R Bingham, R A., to be A D C.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—January 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F J Monahan, BCS.
Mr R S Aikman, BCS.
Mr R W Roberts, B.
Mr L H Mounsey, MCS.
Mr J A Jones, M.
Lt-Col A W Baird, RE.
Lt-Col W H M Francklyn, ISC.
Lt-Col R A Sargeaunt, RE
Capt F J B Campbell, ISC.
Capt C H Billings, ISC.
Capt J A H Pollock, ISC.
Capt J A Houison-Craufurd, ISC.
Lieut J M Smith, VC, ISC.
Lieut E R Morton, ISC.
Lieut F W Daniell, ISC.
Lieut E W Petley.
Surg-Capt W H Gray.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr L Neill, BCS, 1 mo.
Mr C G Stock, B, 3 mos.
Mr. E J Rumsby, B, 6 mos.
Col V E Law, ISC, 1 yr.
Lt-Col R S Simpson, ISC, 29 days.
Major H L Dawson, ISC, 14 days.
Capt G J C Hall, ISC, 2 mos.
Capt H F E Hodges, ISC, 4 days.
Capt G G J S Jones, ISC, 6 mos.
Condr J A Bryant, ISC, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H Godwin-Austen, B.
Mr F B Dickinson, B.
Mr S W G J MacIver, MCS.
Col A G Hammond, CB, VC, DSO.
Col W G Cumming, RE.
Lt-Col W H Salmon, ISC.
Major A H Clark Kennedy, ISC.
Majr L H P Graves, ISC.
Capt J F Worlledge, ISC.
Capt F H Yate, ISC.
Capt J L O'Bryen, ISC.
Lieut P C Palin, ISC.
Lieut C V N Lyne, ISC.
Lieut E L Sullivan, ISC.
Lieut W S Jacob, ISC.
Lieut A R Burlton, ISC.
Lieut R G Burton, ISC.
Hon-Lt G H Nelson, Bo.
Surg-Capt S H Henderson, B.
Surg-Capt C E L Gilbert, B.
Surg-Capt G W Janney, Bo.
Apotby P A Winckler.

A LOCKSMITH who is called upon to pick a street-door lock should take some means of ascertaining whether the person who employs him is really the occupier of the place to which he gains access. By neglecting this obvious precaution a locksmith carrying on business in Paris, in the Boulevard Rochechouart, has got himself into serious trouble. A gentlemanly-looking man came to him and said—"I live at 157, Rue du Faubourg Poissonniere, on the sixth floor, and unfortunately I have lost my key. Please come and take off the lock and make a fresh key for me." The unwary tradesman did as he was bidden, and took away the lock, promising to return with the key the following morning. When he did return, he was astounded at his reception. A gentleman he had never seen before rushed at him, seized him by the throat, and called him "thief" and "burglar." As soon as he could explain he did so, but he was dragged off to the office of the nearest Commissary of Police. The place had been stripped of all its valuables by the man who ordered the key. An action has been begun by the owner with a view to recovering the amount of his loss from the locksmith who had played the part of an innocent accomplice.

GENERAL ORDERS
BX H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The attention of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry is directed to para 2578, Army Regulations, India Volume II, Part II, as amended by G O 32 of 1893 and G O 35 of 1893 cacnelling India Army Form 236, the submission of which is no longer required.

At the examinations held on the 12th October 1893 and following days, the undermentioned qualified as noted opposite their names:—

Capts H V Bailey [e] [f] [g], 5th Lancers; A Block, R A, T H Chamberlain, R A; J D Waller, R A; C A Muspratt-Williams, R A; H Y Beale [a] [e] [f] [g], 1st Norfolk Regt; W de S Cayley [b] 2nd W Y Regt; F S Derham, [f] [g], 1st East Lancashire Regt; E J Holloway, 1st Duke of Cornwalls, L I; D J Welsh [b] [g], 2nd Border Regt; J P Wood, 2nd Border Regt; R G H Hughes [b] [f] [g], 2nd Oxfordshire L I; J H A Anderson [f] 2nd Manchester Regt; G R Elliot [e] [f] [g], 2nd Seaforth Highlanedrs; Brevet-Major C J Mackenzie [e], 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; J S Henderson, 1st Gordon Highlanders.—Examination in [c] and [d], Section IX, para. 12, III, Queen's Regulations, 1892.—Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieuts E B Wilson, 5th Lancers; J D T Tyndale-Biscoe, 11th Hussars; C H Corbett (f), 18th Hussars; Sir E H Hudson-Kinahan (Bart), 21st Hussars; C J Blunt (a), K K Knapp, J E Marshall, and H C C Uniacke, Royal Artillery; E H Atkinson (e), G P Lenox-Conyngham, H C Nanton, C C Percival, and H Prentice, Royal Engineers; D Warren, 2nd Royal West Surrey Reg; W A Eaton, 1st Kent Reg; R H Isacke (a), 2nd Northumberland Fusileirs; T Diver, 2nd Warwickshire Reg; C Mansel-Jones (a) (e) (g), 2nd W Y Reg; R G S Morriarty (f), 2nd Royal Irish Reg; B C W Williams (a) (e) (f) (g), 2nd Yorkshire Reg; H O Bishop, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers,—Examination in (c) and (d) Sec IX, para. 12, Queen's Regulations, 1892.—Qualified for the rank of Captain.

Lieuts J F Wolseley, 1st Cheshire Regt; H O S Cadogan (a) (e) (f) (g), Royal Welsh Fusiliers; A S Koe, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers; C R Heasty, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; R C R Owen (a) (e) (f) (g), 2nd Oxfordshire L I; M Stainforth (a) (g) 2nd Derbyshire Regt; and W H Elletson, 1st North Lancashire Regt.

Lieuts C G Pack-Beresford (a) (e) (f) (g), Rl W K Regt; O B Simpson (f), 1st Rl W K Regt; R C Bond (f), 2nd York L I; B Cave-Brown-Cave, 2nd Wiltsire Regt; E Vaughan (b), 2nd Manchester Regt; A H Browne (a) (b) (f) (g), 2nd Royal Munster Fusilers; E E B Bruno (a) (f) (g), 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; C A Hensley (f), 2nd R D Fusiliers; and R Tryon 3rd Rifle Brigade.—Examination in (c) and (d) Section IX, para. 12, II, Queen's Reguations, 1892—Qualified for the rank of Captain.

Lieuts W K Hardy (a) (b) (e) (g), and H W Taylor, Roya Horse Artillery.—Examination in (c) and (d) Section IX, para 12, I I, Queen's Regulations, 1892.

Surg-Capt F R Newland (b), Army Medical Staff—Military Law.

Capts J R Mathews (f), 2nd Madras Lancers; A P Williamson (e) (g) 5th Punjab Cavalry; C P Campebell (a) (e) (f) (g) Central India Horse; A D C Pond (f), 5th Bengal L I; R P Warren (a), 9th Bengal I; A Glies (f), 13th Bengal I; C R Ross (f), 14th Bengal Inf; A H G Kemball, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles; G Rippon 29th Madras Inf H D Daly (f), 32nd Madras Inf; E A Kettlewell (f), 22nd Bombay Inf; C W Jacob (f) (g), 24th Bombay Inf; C C Reid 4th Sikh Inf.—Exam in part II para 331 Army Regulns India Vol I.

Lieut C Finch [a], 1st Bengal Cavalry; G P Brasier-Creagh [a] [f] [g], 9th Bengal Lancers; C O Swanston [f] [g], 18th Bengal Lancers; L N Younghusband [a] [f] [g], 19th Bengal Lancers; W C Lockhart-Mure [e], 4th Bo Cavy A W Chaldecott [b] [f] [g], 1st Punjab Cavy H J Roche [a] [f] [g], 6th Bengal L I; E G Wright, 10th Bengal Infy; R J D Moseley [a] [e] [f] [g], 15th Ben Infy; J C Sutherland [a] [e] [f] [g], 17th Ben Infy; A Grant [a] [f] [g], 4th Gurkha Rifles; G W Lilly [f], 3rd Madras L I; C E H Connell [f], 5th Madras I; W H Johnson [f] [g], 12th Madras Infy; W H W Mercer 26th Madras Iny; H C Bernard, 32nd Madras Infy; S M Edwards, 2nd Bo Iny; R M Betham [b] [g] 8th Bo Infy, W Ayerst, 20th Bo Infy; J P Bill, 20th Bo Iny; A H Montagu [f] [g], 21st Punjab Infy; A L Lindesay [a] [f] [g], 24th Punjab Infy; R E H Dyer, 29th Punjab Infy; and G S Frazer [f] 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent—Examination in Part II, para 331 Army Regulations India, Volume II.

(a) Distinguished in Field Fortification. (b) in Military Law (c) Tactics. (f) in Military Topgraphy. (g), in Special Mention.

A from of Annual Report on mobilisation equipments and stores in regimental charge (India Army Form 131), has been introduced, and will be suppied gratis by the contractors for Printing Government of India Stock Forms, Calcutta, at three copies per unit on indents by General Officers Commanding.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant R. L. Ricketts, unattached list, is posted as a supernumary, Dated 1st Jan. 1894.

13th Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieut C. Vickers, Royal West Surry Reg. a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 13th Dec. 1893.

31st Punujab Infantry.—Lieut F. McConaghey, Rol Irish Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation, Dated the 18th Dec 1893.

39th Garhwal Rifles—Lieut H M McTier, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Mocatta, promoted Wing Commander, sub pro tem

With reference to G G O No. 1226 dated 29th Dec 1893 Bg-G H M Evans is posted to the Alarm ad list.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W S M Price, Army Medical Staff to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad District, vice Surg Col W T Martin, transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Districts.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second Lieut G L Cattell, Middlesex Regt, Military Works Department.—On return from leave Lieut B A G Shelley, R E, is posted to the Bombay Command

Capt C H Kilner, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to England on transfer to a depot.

Under Army Regulations, India Volume X, part I, paragraph 212, clause [vi], and part II, paragraph 519, clause [ii]

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Major A Mansel, D S O, No 20 Company, Western Division, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave granted by the General Officer Commanding Quetta District.

1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. H H Prince C V A L E A of Schleswig Holstein, G C B for twelve month on private effairs.

11th Hussars—Capt T A Salt, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major H A H Charlton, for six months, on medical certificate,

In continuation of G O C C page 559, for 1889, the following Army order, dated War Office, 1st Dec. 1893 is republished for information:—

A O 203.—Military Examination.

The Commander-in-Chief has learnt with much regret that some officers have not fully appreciated the extreme importance of their duties when detailed to serve on a board of supervision for a competitive examination.

The remarks of His Royal Highness on a recent case are published for information:—

Extract.

"The officers appointed to supervise such an examination are trusted, not only to supervise the actions of the individual candidates at their centre, but also to adhere in every detail to the instructions issued, and to make sure the several examinations at all centres being conducted in a uniform manner. The directions to secure this end are clear and precise

"The manner in which the board in question complied with these directions is as little creditable to their sense of descipline, as their conseption of their duties as a board has been to their sense of fairness.

"The conduct of the president and all the members merits the gravest censure, and in the case of one of the members, His Royal Highness has been compelled to have recourse to more than a verbal expression of his displeasurel."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots.

Landour.—Major W B Graham, 2nd Batt, Manchester Reg, to be Comdt, vice Major J M Evetts, who vacates on being appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles dated 12th Jan 1894.

18th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut E C Corbyn, Unattached List is posted as a superamary, dated 27th Dec 1893.

11th Bengal Lancers.—2nd-Lieut J S Corlett, un-attached List is posted as a superamerary, dated 31st Dec 1893.

13th Bengal Lancers.—2nd Lieut R M Hall Un-attached List, is posted as supernumerary, dated 1st Jan 1894.

5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut H L Anderson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing officer, vice Pond, appointed Wing Commander sub pro tem, 12th Bengal Infy.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut C G Robson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Macartney, promoted Wing Commander.

(Lieut Robson will be graded in the regiment, above Lieut J C C Perkins and below Lieut A J N Harward.

11th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut B M L Brodhurst, Unattached List is posted as a supernumerary, dated 3rd Jan 1894.

40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut T R Mac'achan, suprenumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be wing Officer, on probation, vice Ford, transferred to the 31st Punja Infy.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut E Kirkpatrick, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

35th Sikhs—2nd-Lieut S K B Rice, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary, dated 5th Jan 1894.

9th Gurkha Rifles—2nd-Lieut E E Barwell, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary, dated 28th December 1893.

39th Gurhwal Rifles—2nd Lieut J H K Stewart, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary Dated 6th January 1894.

42nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut H S Shaw, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Briscoe, retired.

2nd-Lieut J O'Kinealy R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Allahabad and join No 8 Company, Eastern Division, to which he has been transferred under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, part II, para 519, clause (i).

Military Works Dept—Major H Finnis, R Es, is transferred from the Attock Division to the head quarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

On completion of his tour of submarine mining duty, Lieut G A J Leslie, R E is posted to the Beluchistan Command.

The leave to Rawal Pindi, on private affairs, granted to Cap D Beams, 19th Punjab Infy, in G O C C No, 899 of 81 is extended to the 15th April 1894.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut G P Tharp 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade in G O C C No 149 of 1893 is hereby extended to the 12th March 1894

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Staff Capt G R T Rundle, for nine months on private affairs.

15th Dragoon Guards—Lieut F T Parker, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut C R M Hutchinson, to Kashmir, for one year, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Calcutta Gazette.

Mr J C Hewitt, Asst Engr second grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 25th Feb 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engr establishment, from date specified:—Mr G. J. St C Sedgley, to be Asst Engr third grade.

Surg-Maj R Macrae, Civil Surg of Puri, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Gaya, during the absence or furlough of Surg-Maj R D Murray, or until further orders, from date on which he took over charge of those duties.

Surg-Capt F C Clarkson, Offg Civil Surg of Gaya, is appointed to act as Depy Sanitary Commr, Wester Bengal Circle.

Surg-Capt C N Bensley is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Rangpur.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

The Hon'ble the Lieut Govr of the N W P and Oudh, with the previous sanction of H E the Govr Genl of India, is pleased to appoint Mr Roderick Henry Macleod, Offg Legal Remembrancer to Govt, to be a Member of the Council of H H the Lieut Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble Mr R H Macleod is appointed to be Secy to the Council of H H the Lieut Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble the Lieut Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation of his seat in Council which has been tendered by the Hon'ble Mr F Giles, Member of His Honors Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations for the N W P and Oudh.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you. Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanaity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
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"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

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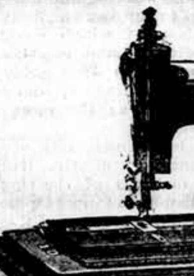

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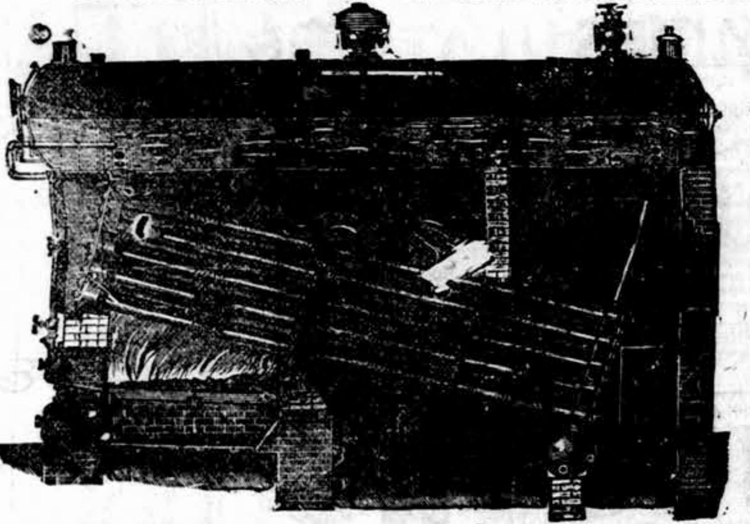

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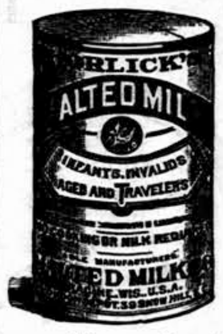

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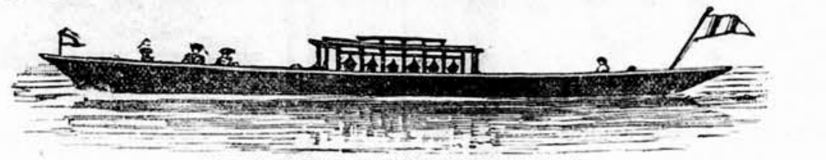

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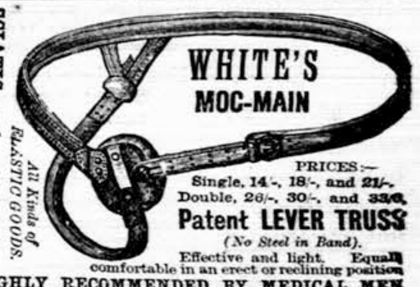

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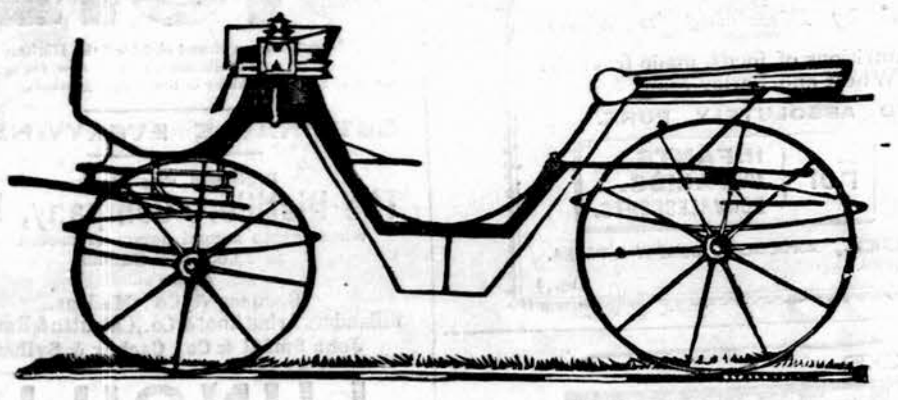

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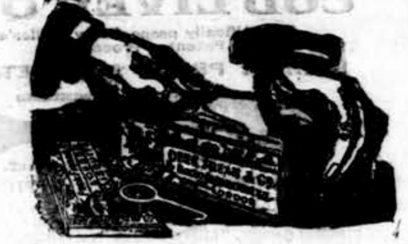

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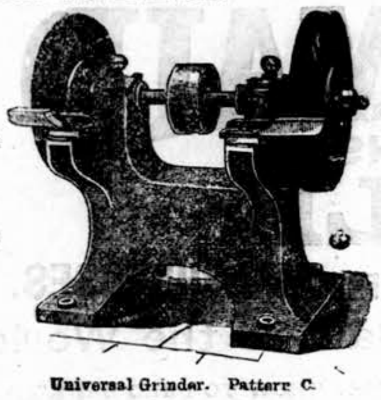

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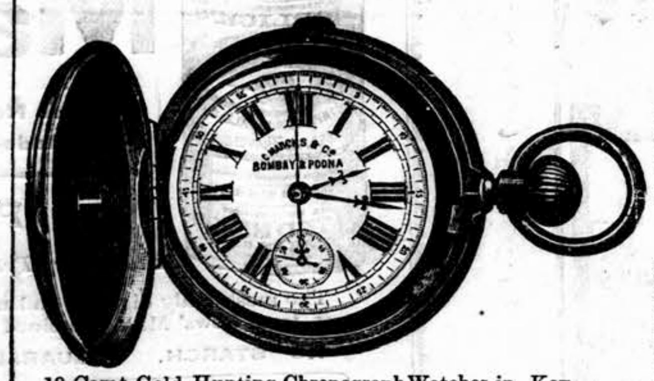

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
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Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
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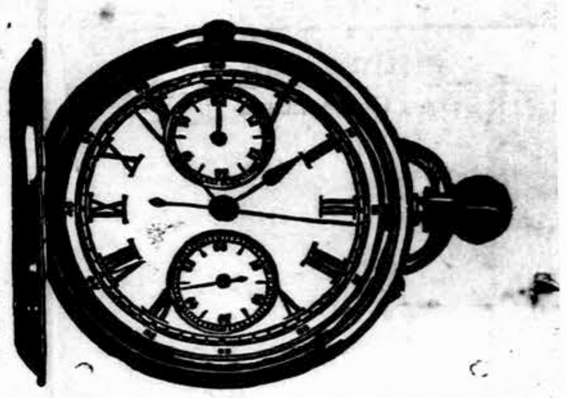
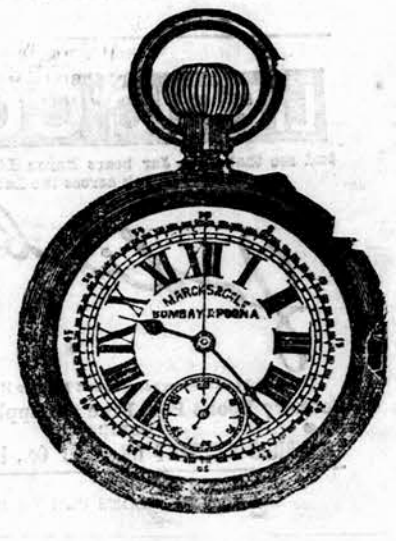


18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

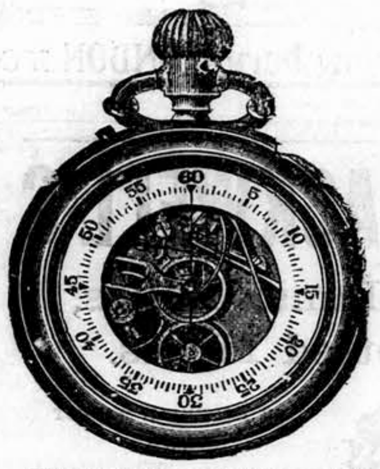
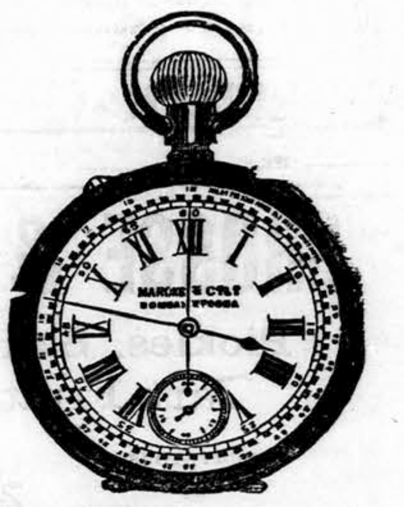


Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on he obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



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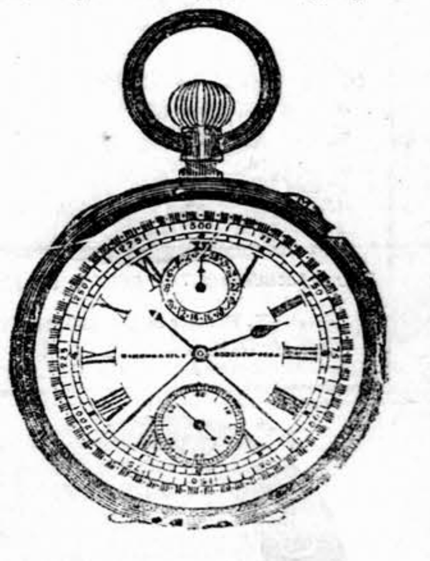
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
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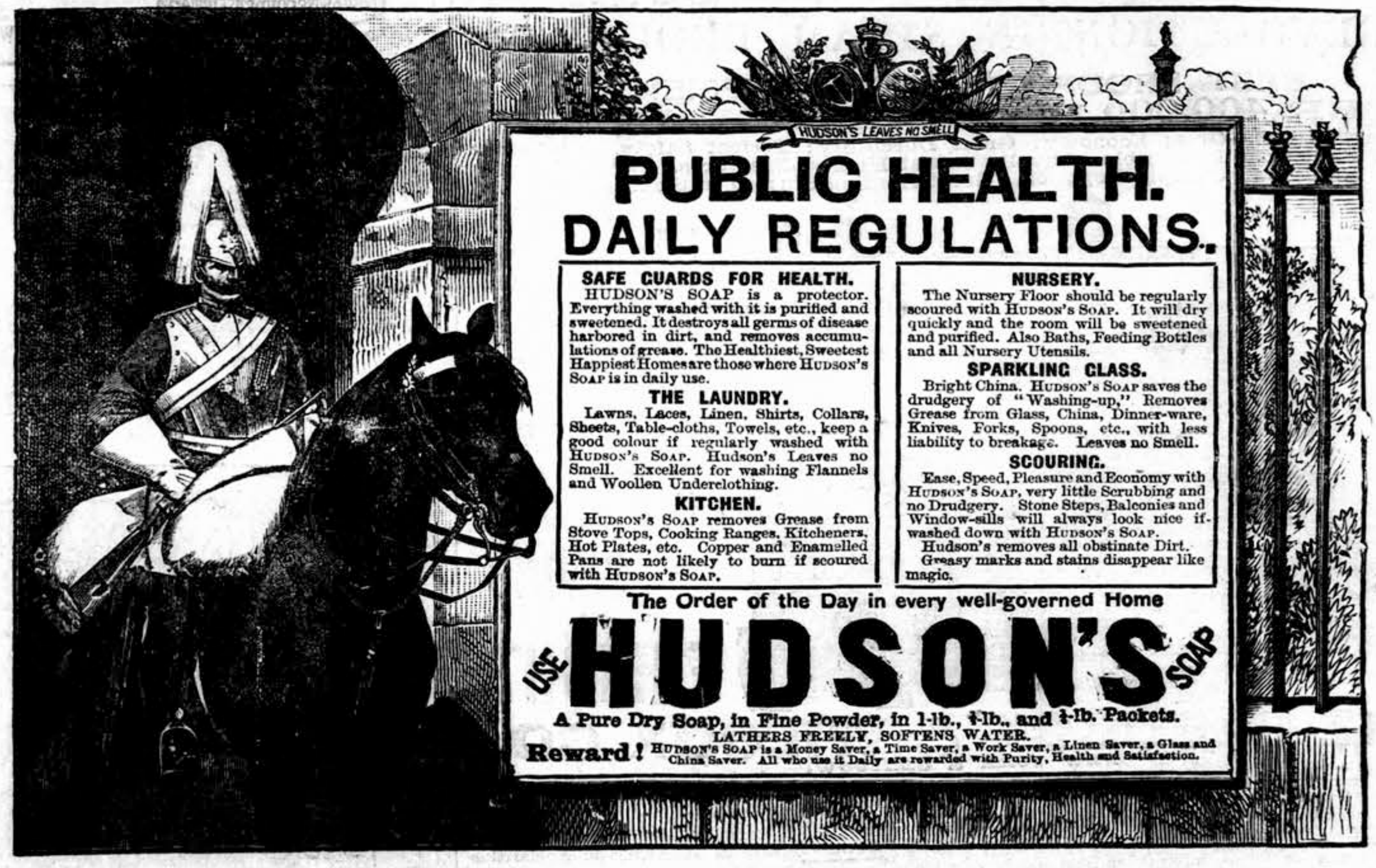

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
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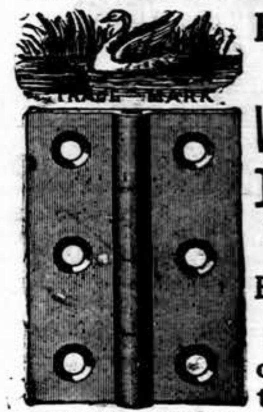

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